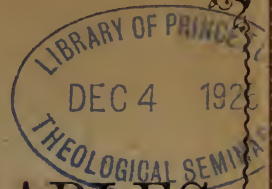


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MANDARIN SYLLABLES

IN

FIVE SYSTEMS OF SPELLING

WITH

EXPLANATION AND NOTES

BY

CHAS. LEAMAN,

Presbyterian Mission, Nanking.

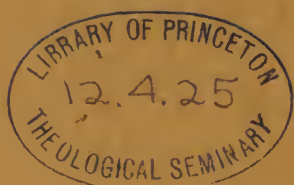


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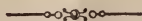
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PREFACE.



THE object of this pamphlet is not controversial but only a tabulated statement of the facts in regard to the sounds and syllables of the mandarin dialect, giving in Romanization (the only possible way it could be done) all the sounds gathered up in all the large district, which has been now thoroughly canvassed and tabulated by old and experienced workers at the language now for a half century. These carefully gathered facts are tabulated in five spellings in parallel columns and presented in a carefully prepared list, not for the purpose of adding confusion to the question of Romanization but to present the gathered facts of the experience of all using the mandarin dialect from the beginning, that all may on the same page see the fully developed mandarin tongue as known to date by the workers in it. It is also presented in the hope that it may increase the interest in the subject already somewhat aroused, so that in every place, especially where there are workers, or groups of workers, in large or influential districts, that they may be moved to and helped to carefully tabulate the spoken dialect of every such district, and if possible by the use of the systems of spelling here given, or by as little modification of them as possible, bring their dialect in its best and most far reaching form to a tabulated statement, so that it can be compared with, and if possible united with what has been so thoroughly canvassed and tabulated, so as to develop, or rather to tabulate, in one rounded complete and consistent system all the various sounds and syllables of all the mandarin districts. This we confidently hope will be done, and with a little care by our workers and others than missionaries, dealing with the colloquial mandarin, this result can be easily accom-

plished, and it is hoped will be agreed by all, should be done for the sake of our common work for the development of this magnificent mandarin tongue, which in itself is surpassed only by the Greek and English tongues as a medium of thought, either in book, in conversation, or on the forum. Its intrinsic beauty and power for use in music and poetry, as well as in practical use in trade, commerce and in all manner of teaching of the schools in arts and sciences, is enhanced by the wonderful fact that it is in use in the homes and by the fire sides of 200,000,000 of the people.

While the above is hoped for, the immediate object of this tabulated statement is for a basis of work and action of the Romanization Committee of the last Conference of 1890, especially for that portion of the committee which have been chosen from the mandarin district and have specially to do with that dialect. Thus in presenting the facts in a convenient form the committee can more easily and intelligently work and more clearly see what system to choose and what changes on existing systems to make to suit their purpose, that the best may be adopted which will be general, and as far reaching as possible in romanizing books for the mandarin districts in all work of teaching and use among the natives.

For the accuracy and reliability of the syllables here given we are greatly indebted to the careful canvass of the mandarin district from Peking to Nanking and from the Ocean to Hankow by Dr. C. W. Mateer, and the tabulated results as given in his Mandarin Lessons published in 1892. He has gone thoroughly over the whole district, and by the aid of brethren in the several places has given us a perfectly correct tabulated statement of the dialect, as found in these various great centres of Peking, Nanking, Kiukiang, also other minor centres, and thus has greatly increased the number of syllables above any lists previously given, and tabulated them in a Romanization better adapted to the increased knowledge.

Those sounds known to be in use found outside of his tables are also given, and all arranged according to the Nanking system, which is the only one that gives all the syllables that have been gathered from whatever reliable source from all this large district. This system may be new to most, but it is easily understood, as it conforms largely to existing systems, and to the regular and leading sounds of the English letters, it is therefore simple. Then, again, no diacritic marks are used, except in two instances of *ü* and short *e* as in *met*, thus *ě* marked in a few instances, where there is danger when the whole system is given together of confounding it with *e* long as *a* in *say*, but this mark in using the system in any locality would not be necessary. The *ü* has been introduced from the beginning and is universally used. This system then preserves its consistency not by diacritic marks but by using the English letters in their regular and leading uses, by giving them in certain positions uniform value as *e* medial before *n* is short *e*, otherwise it is long *e* as *a* in *say*. Where it is necessary to distinguish more particularly the diagraph is preferred to a mark where it can well be done, as for short *u* in *but* the diagraph *ou* is used in place of the short mark of *ü*. These few expediences as used in English and other tongues save the system from distinguishing and unseemly marks and preserves perfectly its consistency, and so each spelling is in these simple ways clearly distinguished from every other given in the system and can be easily learned. This system also without diacritic marks spells easily all the mandarin sounds of this large district, and it can be easily extended in the same way to cover and spell simply and as free as possible from diacritical marks all the mandarin syllables that need to be tabulated in all the mandarin portion of China.

If any using this list should know any or all of the other systems the intended sounds will be easily understood, but if not any one desiring to know the sounds of all this large

mandarin district can easily do so by a careful consideration of the introduction and parallel lists of syllables given below. The character with these are omitted, as they afford no help in the least to the comparison of all the syllables here given. It is only possible to consider them in a consistent system of Romanization, and as an aid to this understanding and comparison of the syllables used in the various districts they are spelled in the several systems now generally used, and it is hoped there will be no trouble in determining the value of each.

C. LEAMAN.

NANKING, *September 18, 1893.*

Introduction.

In the following list of syllables it is believed we have practically all that may be called general mandarin, that is, all that are not of simply a local use. And indeed even in this list there are not a few which are of this character and might be properly omitted from the list as those of Wei Hien. But as they are found in Dr. Mateer's list these colloquial syllables are retained, not only for completeness but to illustrate how these colloquial and all important local syllables may be added to the list without materially affecting a system of spelling for the general mandarin.

These syllables are given in five spellings—China Inland Mission, Wade, Williams, Mateer, and that spelling used for some time and to some extent in Nanking. These are abbreviated respectively C. I. M., W., Wm., M. and N. The list is arranged according to the latter, as it is the only one that contains all the syllables, and this will not be found inconvenient, as its extension to all the syllables of this large list has not altered its simplicity, or encumbered it with unintelligible marks.

The value of the spellings in the following several lists may be known by reference to the several systems used. The C. I. M. system is thus explained by Dr. Mateer : "The power of particular letters being left indefinite, so they may be varied according as the key characters vary in different dialects." Here in this list they are given with uniform value according to the original intent as far as this could be known. For example e as in men is uniformly the short e as in the English met, and not the short sound of u as in but.

The value of the spellings of the Nanking system will be given where it needs explanation to prevent confusion with these given systems, either by a note, or in this introduction,

yet any one having only these lists here given can know with but little effort the different values of all the syllables, as the sounds of the Nanking system here unexplained follow in the most part the regular and leading sounds of the same letters in English.

VOWELS.

A.

This letter is used for the various sounds of *a* as explained by Dr. Mateer. *A* as in *ask* is â, which sound is found in *Wei Hien*. This distinguishing mark might be omitted in the system when used for that place alone. Dr. Mateer uses *an* for *a* as in *fall*. But this is not used but simply the letter *a*, as there is no danger of confusion, as Dr. M. says its use is confined to the south. In the list below it has not been thought necessary, and in Nanking it is best not to use it.

E.

This letter has two sounds:—

The first, that of *a* in *grave*, *graze* and *say*, and second that of *e* in *met* or *pen*. This latter agrees with the use of *e* by Dr. M., W. and C. I. M. But for the long sound as *a* in *say* they use the diagraph *ei*, while Wm. marks the *e* thus *é*. It is thought best to leave *ei* for the representation of the two sounds of *e* as *a* in *say* and *i* short as in *pin*, as used by Wm. and also by Dr. M. and the others in certain instances as when *a* medial, in *lein* and *meing*, where the *e* and *i* have their separate sounds and *e* its regular and leading sound of *a* as in *say*. In the Nanking system therefore the letter *e* when alone, as medial or final is long *a*, except when medial before *n*, or marked short thus *ě*. A little consideration of the list below will make apparent the necessity of using the letter *e* alone for long *a*, and not the diagraph *ei*; as *ei* has other uses they should be left for that use. In the N. system the brief

rule is e=as in met when before n, or marked ě; in all other cases is long a, "as generally in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe."

I.

This the same as given by Dr. M. The leading sound is as i in machine. The short sound as i in pin, and when necessary to be distinguished marked thus ĭ.

O.

This the same as Dr. M.'s long o in go.

EO and EU.

I will here speak of these, as there are no others of the nature of a diphthong. In the mandarin district there are really three of these sounds. Dr. Mateer gives and explains two of these spelt êo of middle district and ou of Peking. The former of these is spelt by C. I. M. eo and the other by W. ou, and Wm. eu. There is also this sound as found in Nanking spelt by Dr. M. êo, but it in reality resembles more the northern sound spelt ou by Dr. M. and W. While there are these three sounds quite distinct, yet in the list below there are given only two spelt in the N. system by eo for the middle district, Dr. M.'s êo the same as C. I. M. and eu for the sound as found in Nanking and Peking spelt by Dr. M. and W. ou and Wm. eu. Dr. M. uses êo and ou for these two sounds, not as diphthongs or diagraphs but as spellings, and in his explanations analyzes the sounds of which each is composed. This may help those who use his book to understand the difference of each, yet is misleading even to a foreigner, and in a system for the use of the natives it would be best not to represent the three sounds spoken of above by different spellings, but one would be sufficient, and at most two as given below. The eo of C. I. M. or eu of Wm. would sufficiently represent the three variations of this sound as found in northern, middle and southern mandarin. But as Dr. M.

has clearly defined these two sounds spelt êo and ou they are given in the N. system below eo and eu, and the Nanking sound as eu, not eo, and which is really another sound from the other two, and is properly a diphthong, and is given with one impulse of the voice, more of a guttural, and no distinct o sound in it, yet the tendency of all these three sounds is towards an o and combinations with o in it. It may be added the eo of C.I.M. is not a spelling, but it represents an indescribable sound that has to be heard to be known, and this is true of the Nanking sound, and I think of the two sounds, êo and ou also, that Dr. M. explains so carefully and well. It is also true that after being heard and studied for a long while by some neither their tongue or ear lays hold of it, so it is no wonder that such experts as Wm., W. and M. should so differ in their explanations and spellings of it.

U.

This letter in the N. system has strictly but two sounds : the sound of u in rule, or oo in fool, and the short sound of u as in cut or hut and ou in touch. Dr. M. spells this latter with ê as in pêh.

There are, however, really four different sounds of u in the lists below, as follows :—

			N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C.I.M.
1. The regular long u as							
in you, unite	...	...	yu	yu	yu	yu	in
2. U as in rule	...	...	u	u	u	u	u
3. U as oo in good	...	...	oo	u	u	u	u
4. The short u as in but,							
cut, or ou in touch :							
First as a final	...	...	ou	ê	ö	ê	ae
Second as medial	...	...	u or ou	ê	ũ	ê	,,

In the first there is no disagreement. In the second there is uniformity, but in the third the sound of u, or really the short sound of oo ; before n or ng is represented in the N. system by oo, all the others use u, and by doing so shut up this important letter to the use of this rather doubtful sound,

of very restricted use. In the Nanking system it has been thought best to relieve the letter u in this instance by oo, which really represents the sound better, as Mateer says it is the sound of oo in good which Webster's dictionary says is the short sound of ʊ. This letter u can be the more easily relieved from use in this instance, as it only occurs in the North in one connection of this short oo sound before n or ng. The character of this sound will be better understood when it is known that it is a sound which in the South in Nanking is a distinct long o sound, and this short oo sound is simply the intermediate stage of its change from the usual u sound as in rule or fool to the long o sound of the South. This again shows that oo more naturally and best represents it, and as in mandarin oo is in no other instance used its use in this instance is shown to be decidedly best.

This then leaves the letter u free to be used for the short sound of u as in cut, hut or ou in touch.

This is very important, as the above list shows the greatest confusion exists in the representation of this short u sound.

Wade and Mateer use ê for this short u sound in all its modifications by tone, emphasis and situation, both as a final and medial. The sound of ê is represented by Mateer as being that of e in her or perch. Webster's dictionary says this "sound of e before r verges towards the sound of u in urge," and it also says: "Many cultivated speakers, both in England and America, give the e in such words the full sound of u in urge." This is as true in Chinese as in English, especially in Nanking is the sound not that of e before r but the short sound of u. Dr. Mateer, however, spells this southern sound by ê, as he does the corresponding sound in the North, whether rightly or wrongly I am not sufficiently versed in northern sounds to know. Yet even Dr. M. himself while he explains ê as e in her and perch, yet in practice uses it for the short sound of u in various instances, and in his explanation of êi

says : "Strike out n in money and you have the syllable *mêi*." Again : "Omit nd and ne from mundane and you have the sound *mêi* ;" also of *êo* he says : "The vowel sound in burrow when all the consonants are withdrawn." All of which shows that he not only uses *ê* for *e* as in *her* but also for short *u*. Other instances, as in *mêng* and *lên* of Nanking, shows this double use of the marked *ê* and clearly shows the *u* sound is properly represented by it.

Williams in using *ă* for this short *u* sound as in *sun*, shows he agrees that this sound which Dr. M. spells with *ê* is the short sound of *u*. Webster also as quoted above shows that the *e* in *her* and *perch* of Dr. M. is really the short sound of *u* as in *urge*, and Webster also says that "the regular short sound of *u* as in *but*, *sun*, *touch*, etc," "In its organic formation it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*." Therefore as *e* in *her* and *u* in *but* and *ou* in *touch* are verging towards and are really the short *u* in *urge*, Dr. M. is right in representing them both by the same marked *ê*. Therefore in the Nanking system the letter *u* and diagraph *ou* are used to represent the short sound of *u* as in *cut*, *but*, or *ou* in *touch*, and this uniformly, however modified by tone or emphasis, as a medial or final, so then the letter *u* or the diagraph *ou* with the value of *u* in *but* or *ou* in *touch*, is given as the equivalent of W.'s and Dr. M.'s *ê*, and this because there is no danger of confusion if the sound be either *e* before *r* of the North verging towards *u* in *urge*, or of the short *u* sound of the South as that of *ou* in *touch*. If this be kept in mind there will be no misunderstanding in reading *u* and *ou* of the N. system as equivalent of W.'s and M.'s *ê*. Williams uses *ă* for this short *u* sound, and remarks : "*ă*—The common use of *u* in English as in *sun*, to represent this sound has made it a perplexing one to write; and the phrase, "The mother bird flutters o'er her young," shows that in that language it is very differently written. I prefer *ă* to *a*, *e*, *ë*, *ê*, or *u* of other

authors, chiefly because it is less liable to be mispronounced by the general reader, except the last. But that letter is needed to write another sound."

This shows the importance of the sound of u and the necessity of a careful use of the letter u to represent it, and *not* any other letter as a or e. Evidently the letter e is too much, and unnecessarily burdened with these sounds of u, which are easily and more accurately represented by the letter u itself, as it is hoped its use in the lists below clearly shows, and to which the attention of those who are interested in a smooth and unmarked Romanization of the mandarin is particularly called.

Ü.

This is but another and very peculiar sound of u, which has to be heard to be clearly understood. Wm. gives the sound as u in June or abuse, and says it has been generally written in this way, and is so written by all the systems below.

W.

This as a vowel is again but another well-known use of the letter u, either as an initial or medial. But as in English its real value varies, so in Chinese. The pronunciation of the Chinese in most everything is indefinite even in the same word by the same man, and this is so in this vowel sound of w, ranging from long o to the pure sound of u. In the N. system the w is used to represent all these various shades of sound as it would not only be impossible to represent them but no gain in practice if even done well, as the natives would not follow or understand it. The real sound of w in Nanking is the sound of u as in full, and tending towards the pure w sound as in wool. But as w is used for this sound of u generally, it is decidedly best to use it and not the letter u, even in Nanking as by Dr. M. and C. I. M. Dr. M. says all in the North agree it is best to use w, and so it is in the

South, and in the N. system it is therefore uniformly so used. See in list below, Nos. 503—516, for this use of w as u.

All these various uses of the letter u, and variations in its sound above any of the other vowels, shows the great importance of a careful use of this letter in order to save the confusion and misunderstanding of the sounds, which is inevitable when carelessly represented by e, ê, ae, ă, etc. The letter e is also required for its own important uses, and to use it marked for certain regular sounds of u adds great difficulty to the practical use of the Romanization in printing, type-writing, telegraphing, etc. It is also very plain that by using other letters marked for this u sound in letters and papers home, and in books the uninstructed reader would never imagine a u sound is meant by unsightly and unmeaning marks over a letter arbitrarily and unnecessarily written out of its well known use.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.

This name is given by Williams. They comprise all those initial sounds which are used without their finals or any added vowel sound, as a word, just the same as the combination with any of their finals is used as a word. They are here given in the five spellings as found in the list below :—

1	Ch	Ch'î	C'h'	Ch'ih	Ch'i
2	J	Chî	Ch'	Chih	Chî
3	{ r rh	êr Jîh	'rh Zhih	er „	rî rîh
4	S	Sî	Sz'	Ssü or Szü	Sî
5	Sh	Shî	Sh'	Shih	Shî
6	Sr	Srî	Sr'	„	„
7	Ts	Ts'î	Ts'z'	Ts'ü or T'zü	Ts'î
8	Tsr	Ts'r	Ts'r'	„	„
9	Z	Tsî	Tsz'	Tsü or Tzü	Tsî
10	Zrw	Tsrwî	Tsrw'	„	„

This list gives all those peculiar sounds in mandarin, which represent the initial or key sound as a syllable or word. In English we have no example of the kind in consonants, but

we have in vowels as a, i, o! These are the simple sounds of the vowel letters used as words. In the monosyllabic Chinese this is carried into the consonants. In English we have nothing nearer to it than be, tea, he, etc., but in Chinese the pure and simple consonant sounds are used as words as well as initials.

In colloquial districts these initials being pronounced and used alone their sound is variously modified as seen in the above list in the initial r. In Peking, where there is only this one instance and one sound of r, it is differently spelt by all the systems in the above list, and in combination with finals in the North it is changed to zh, but retains the r sound in the South with all its finals.

Each one of these ten sounds are thus used as syllables with definite meaning and use, the same as every one of the syllables which they head as initials. While the sound of these vocalized consonants may vary in different parts of the mandarin district, yet they do not differ sufficiently to require another letter to represent them, nor does the sound of the initial when alone differ so from its sound when followed by any of its finals as to require another representation by diagraph or newly-invented letter. It is hoped a careful examination of the above list will show this clearly. If it be kept in mind that these syllables are merely the initial consonant of a list of syllables with various finals, the sound of each and the best spelling will be more clearly seen, and their use and why called anomalous vowels more easily understood.

The sound of any of these alone is practically the same as when in combination with their different finals. For example ch alone is quite exactly the same sound as it is when pronounced with any of its finals as in chang, so with r, j, s, sh and all the rest. That is the sound of each is practically the same as that initial consonant when followed by any of its finals. When thus used alone as a monosyllabic word with its

natural articulate sound it then is practically a semi or anomalous vowel, that is, a consonant or initial with the usual articulate sound of that consonant as it is said in Webster's dictionary. "The diagraph sh represents the simple sound heard in shelf, flesh, usher." This is as true in the Chinese as it is in English.

If so, is it any more necessary to represent the articulate sound of these consonants by an extra semi-vowel mark, as *ī* in Chinese any more than English? But it is said it is only a consonant and must have a vowel to be pronounced, which is not necessary, as Williams and others show, and of course all letters, consonants as well as vowels have a well known articulation. If the elementary sound of sh is that of sh in shelf as above what is the value of this newly-made vowel *ī* added to it? Dr. M. says: "The final vowel sound heard in such words as table, noble, etc., when separated from the preceding bl." But what is this final vowel sound when separated from bl? The sound of bl in this is clear as it is also in the word bliss, but the following vowel *i* in bliss is unlike that of *e* in table for an obvious reason. But Dr. M. is right, the double dotted *ī* in Chinese is the same value as the *e* in table and noble, that is, it is silent, and consequently of no practical value, and of course silent letters, when not used for diagraphs, had not best be deliberately introduced in the Chinese in the first instance.

To represent this natural articulate sound of the consonant by a new and arbitrary vowel mark is not only not necessary but misrepresents the sound as it is not an open vowel, but simply the *emphasized articulate sound of the consonant when used alone as a word*. To make a vowel mark to the Chinaman as well as the foreigner, practically, adds nothing, but on the other hand to both native and foreigner obscures the real sound by adding a silent, new and unknown letter without any example in English or any tongue.

This making a new vowel for this use also obscures the real sound and use of these syllables, because all are in that way given as separate and independent sounds when in reality they stand at the head of a long and important list of sounds, out of which position their own sound and use is misunderstood, nor is the list of syllables of which they are the head and initial key complete. These remarks are true of all this list of sounds given as anomalous vowels. The Nanking system follows Williams in using the consonants simply which represent the sound with their natural articulate sound without mark or new-made vowel, which puts them at the head of the list of sounds of which they are the head and key sound.

1. Ch in the Nanking system stand for the aspirated ch of the others, and in Nanking is not materially different from its value in English.

2. J in the Nanking system is for the same unaspirated and spelt by the diagraph ch in the other systems, and in N. is well represented by this letter as in jar, jeer, joke.

3. R. This letter, as in English, may be considered in several aspects according to its position, and in Chinese modified by tone emphasis. But for all these it is thought the simple letter r sufficiently represents them, and when uniformly used is liable to be less misunderstood.

In Nanking the proper sound of it as in the word son is simply that of the letter r pronounced alone with its natural articulate sound. So the letter r alone sufficiently represents it. The C. I. M. adds simply the double dotted *ï*. Williams also spells it with the letter r thus, 'rh, both for northern and southern. Dr. M. follows Wade in spelling it with e thus, êr, Wade thus, without the mark er. Dr. M. also uses this for the northern and southern. I take it then that the sound north and south and in all the mandarin district is not greatly different, and not sufficiently so to require separate letters to represent it. So the letter r is used for this sound

in all its shades, both as an initial or as standing alone when used as a word. In this latter use it is used both north and south, but as an initial only in the south.

Rh. This is simply to represent the 5th tone of the previous sound *r* as found in the word *sun*, spelt by Dr. M. and C. I. M. thus *rĭh*, and the northern by Williams *zhih*. It will be seen from this that Dr. M. uses for this sound, when alone, one representation ; when in the fifth tone another, and when it is used as an initial he agrees with C. I. M. and the Nanking system in using simply the letter *r*. In this last instance there is uniformity of usage and no doubt the correct representation of this initial sound of *r*. According to the principles given above in regard to these anomalous vowels, when this initial sound of *r* stands alone and used as a word it needs no other representation than the letter itself, and this either in the north or south, or in any part of the mandarin district. It is thus used in Nanking system below, which will show the letter *r* alone answers all the needs of a proper representation of the sound, either in a local or general system of spelling.

4. S. This as a vowel when standing alone in Nanking does not materially differ from the sound of *s* as in *same* and *yes*.

5. Sh. The sound of this diagraph does not differ in Nanking from its sound in English as heard in *shelf*, *flesh*.

6. Ts. The same value as the aspirate in the other systems, both in the north and south, and when standing alone as a word retains the same articulate sound.

7. Z. In the Nanking system represents the unaspirate sound of *ts* as given by all the systems below. Williams says: "It is the sound of *ts* in *wits*, written *z* by De Guignes." In Nanking it is the sound of *z* as heard in *winds*, *maid's*, *loads*, which is the regular leading sound of the letter *z* in English as heard in *zone*, *maze*, *hazy*. Dr. M. thinks this

sound would be more properly represented by *ds*. This may be in some places, but the difference in this sound anywhere no doubt is not such as to need a separate spelling. The letter *z* sufficiently represents it, and as this letter has no other use to cause confusion, and if not used here to represent the regular leading sound of this letter in Chinese the letter *z* would then have no proper use in the mandarin, therefore it is thought best to use it in place of the rather uncertain diagraphs *ts* or as suggested by Dr. M. *ds*. Certainly in a system of spelling designed entirely for use among the Chinese the letter *z* answers all the needs of the system, and really is better than either the above diagraphs, especially does it represent the sound better in Nanking, and its use in the general system and for all the various shades of these aspirate and unaspirate sounds no representations will be more convenient or practical for the Chinese to use than *ts* for the aspirate and *z* for the unaspirate, as given in the Nanking system below. This of course, when used alone as a word, is spelt in analogy with the above anomalous vowels by the letter *z* alone with its natural articulate sound of *z* in zone.

8. *Sr*.

9. *Tsr*.

10. *Zrw*. These are all anomalous vowels of the colloquial district of Wei-hien, and are given to represent the sounds as indicated in Dr. M.'s list by *srī*, *tsr'ī* and *tsrwī*. Their use in the Nanking system is the same as that of the other anomalous vowels as explained above.

THE ASPIRATES AND UNASPIRATES.

The above remarks on the anomalous vowels anticipated to some extent, and naturally run into, the question as to the proper representation of these sounds in the mandarin. They

have uniformly, in all systems, except the Nanking system, represented the aspirates by a mark and not by a letter. But there has been a growing feeling in the mandarin districts, both north and south, that this is not the best either for foreigners or Chinese. That it does not in all places represent it the best, and that as by the use of marks letters are thrown out of use, which could be retained with great advantage to an easy and proper spelling of the mandarin and a great advantage in the use of a Romanized system in the mandarin district.

For some excellent remarks on these aspirates and unaspirates see Dr. M.'s "Mandarin Lessons," Intro., p. xix; notice specially the note at the bottom of the page. This advice should be heeded by all using a Romanization of the mandarin in any locality.

List of aspirates and unaspirates in the five spellings.

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
1	B	P	P	P	P
*2	{ Ch	Ch'ī	C'h'	Ch'ih	Ch'ī
	{ Ch	Ch'	Ch'	Ch'	Ch'
3	D	T	T	T	T
4	G	K	K	K	K
5	{ J	Chī	Ch'	Chih	Chī
	{ J	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch
6	K	K'	K'	K'	K'
7	P	P'	P'	P'	P'
8	T	T'	T'	T'	T'
9	{ Ts	Ts'ī	Ts'z'	Ts'ŭ	Ts'ī
	{ Ts	Ts'	Ts'	Ts'	Ts'
10	{ Z	Tsī	Tsz'	Tsŭ	Tsī
	{ Z	Ts	Ts	Ts	Ts

* In this list Nos. 2, 5, 9 and 10 give two spellings for each; the first is the spelling for the initial when used as a word, as explained in the anomalous vowels above; the second is the initial when used in combination with its final. The others are not used as separate words, and so have not this double spelling, but these that have it the two together shows more clearly what the aspirate or unaspirate as an initial really is.

These sounds have been greatly misunderstood and by many mispronounced, because of the name aspirates and unaspirates and because written together with only an aspirate mark of doubtful meaning to distinguish which is meant.

Dr. M. says of the unaspirates : "Ch, k, p, t and ts are somewhat softened . . . , yet not so much as to quite pass into the corresponding j, g, b, d and dz. In some words and in some localities they do, however, become very nearly equivalent to these sounds." This is true, and especially so in Nanking, where these sounds are much better, both for foreigners and natives spelt with their corresponding letter or diagraph in English, that is, as in the Nanking system below with b, ch, d, g, j, k, p, t, ts and z, and not represented as aspirates and unaspirates but as distinct independent sounds, as they are given in English, and accurately enough represented by the above letters when these letters are pronounced in English in their regular and leading sound. This remark is not only true for the south but practically so for the north and all the mandarin districts, and as there are no other sounds as in the dialects to be spelt or confounded with them it is by far the best to use these letters and diagraphs for these so-called aspirates and unaspirates. This adds several letters—b, d and z—to the mandarin Romanization, in itself a gain, and if possible in Romanizing the Chinese none of the letters should be given up for a simple mark, and the system that uses most of the letters is by far the best. If these letters be used all the letters of the alphabet will be in use in mandarin, except q, v and x. The last two only used in Roman figures. So using letters for the unaspirates gives to mandarin the important letters of the alphabet, and really only q is not used. Their use will be of great advantage also to foreigners getting a clear and practical use of these sounds when with the present spelling many fail, which defect clings to them all their stay in China ; and certainly the use of them will be no

difficulty to the natives, but as shown by their use in Nanking is great gain in various ways to the natives as well as the foreigners. And in use and practical work as in printing, type-writing, and when used in telegraphing, &c., is of immense gain and relief, both to the hand in writing and the eye in beholding the clean page free from all the marks the aspirate system requires. For these and various other practical reasons for the use of the system among the Chinese, and for their benefit alone, the letters are used in place of aspirate marks by the Nanking system, the beauty and practicability of which, it is hoped, will be easily seen by the unprejudiced examination of the lists below.

H.

The final h perhaps needs the remark of Dr. M. in Intro. that "it is required in southern mandarin as the distinctive mark of the fifth tone. It has been assigned to this office ever since Chinese sounds began to be spelled with foreign letters." This marking of the fifth tone by this letter in Nanking and where the tone is emphatic is not only best since it is so universally used and understood, but is quite necessary, as this tonal emphasis so modifies the regular pronunciation as sometimes to be difficult to tell what the fundamental sound of which it is the fifth tone is. Since this use of the letter h is so universal it would be a great loss to any system not to use it in those districts where it is emphasized as in Nanking. The final h can be added in most every case as an appropriate ending to the spellings of the other tones. But in the case of ch, j and sh the h added alone is in the cases of ch and sh somewhat unsightly, and in all three cases does not so well represent the fifth tone as when the h is proceeded by an i, thus—chih, jih and shih. They are thus spelt in the N. system, when properly they would be chh, jh and shh. The i is introduced because if not two h letters would come together,

and because there is in this fifth tone of these really *i* short as in *pin*. This short *i* is not marked, as there is no other sound with which to be confused, and the principle of the system is where a mark is not necessary omit it.

The fifth tone of *r*, however, is *rh*, because in this there is not that intermediate sound of *i*, and followed by *h* as purely a silent tone mark and also it presents no difficulty to the eye or use. All these fifth tones in final *h* are in the list just after their other tones, whatever the spelling, in order that all the tones may be given and seen together. This in looking them up will present no difficulty, and in their use, if what has been said is remembered, there will be no confusion in these instances introduced by Williams, and for the above reasons followed in the *N.* system.

W and Y.

These letters are used as consonants and not as by *W.* and *C. I. M.* the vowels *u* and *i*. This is more in accordance with English usage, and is by far the best as initials, however near the sounds may be to the vowels *u* or *i* (see note on 1083 of the syllable below).

Zh.

This is really the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is spelt by *Dr. M.* and *Wade* by *j*, but *Williams* writes it with *zh*. This spelling has been followed in the *Nanking* system as being a more accurate representation of the sound; more in accord with the sound as heard in English, less liable to be misunderstood, and also is necessary in the *Nanking* system, as it uses *j* in its regular and leading sound as an unaspirate (see above). The power of *zh* is: *Wm.*, “*z* in *azure* ;” *M.*, “*s* in *fusion*, or *z* in *brazier*.”

The following aspirate and unaspirate initial syllables are given by *Dr. M.* as belonging to *Wei-hien* principally:—

<i>Aspirates.</i>		<i>Unaspirates.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Tsh	Tsh'	Zh	Tsh
Tsr	Tsr'	Zhr	Jr
Tsrw	Ts'rw	Zr	Tsr
		Zrw	Tsrw

In the aspirates there seems to be no difficulty worthy of remark, but in the unaspirates there is an apparent confusion, where zh in n=M.'s tsh, where in the list zh has already been used for j of the north. This is seen in the zhr here given=M.'s jr not tshr, which it is to be noted Dr. M. does not give us of Wei-hien or any other place. Dr. M. explains the j and tsh thus: "j is approximately s in fusion, or z in brazier." "Tsh as tsh in potsherd." J and tsh unaspirate, therefore as explained and spelt by Dr. M. does not differ greatly, not enough certainly to require a different spelling in the Chinese. Zh in the N. system equals both the j and tsh unaspirate of Dr. M. and also zhr=his jr according to the explanation of zh above. Dr. M. spells this tsh unaspirate, but for the unaspirate ts the N. system adopts z, so tsh would naturally be zh in the N. system, which has been shown to be equal to and is so used by Wm. as spelling the northern j. In this case, if accuracy be required, the spelling dsh for the unaspirate might be used as tsh is for the aspirate, but in the N. system below this distinction has been thought unnecessary, as these local Wei-hien sounds tsh and jr (Dr. M.) seem nearly enough indicated by the unaspirate ts, followed by h, which in N. is spelt by zh, the same as the northern j and zhr=jr. The peculiarity of these Wei-hien sounds seems to be in the local coloring by the colloquial pronunciation. This slurring of regular sounds is a fruitful cause of variations and permanent colloquialisms, and they should not be introduced into the general system of mandarin unless they are used in large districts and are of a permanent and valuable character.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABLES

Is according to the N. system, the only one that has given all the syllables. The aspirates and unaspirates are not given together as in those systems which use the aspirate marks, but all are arranged according to the alphabet, except in the single instance of the fifth tone, which necessitates a different spelling, and they all are marked by and have the final h. But whatever may be the spelling the fifth tone is given in order next after the other tones, for example chih and shih; the fifth tones of ch and sh in the list immediately follow ch and sh, although other syllables, according to a proper alphabetic order, would intervene. This is done for the obvious reason of convenience in giving the several tones together, and when it is known the displacement creates no trouble in looking up the fifth tone syllables, but on the contrary, in giving all the tones together, whatever the spelling, is of great advantage in looking up a syllable and studying the list.

The initial sh and ts sounds are not given under the letters s and t as by Dr. M. and others but are given a primary place as the initials f, l and others and for the obvious reason of their great importance, being initials followed by all the finals as any other. This arrangement is the best and on the whole more convenient, and it serves to give these initials their due position of importance and not as a syllable under the letter s.

The systems of spelling are placed side by side in parallel columns, so the different spellings of each syllable are given together, and anyone knowing the spellings of either system can know all as far as the system will carry him. There are no syllables given in any of the systems which have not been found spelt in that system, hence the blank spaces found in all the lists, except the list under N. A glance therefore at these lists show what syllables are given by C. I. M., W. and M., but this remark is not true of the syllables under Wm. since

these syllables are given as in William's spelling according to the genius of the system, whether found already spelt by Wm. or not. Accordingly in every case where the spelling of Wm. is not given it indicates that it is uncertain how Wm. would have spelt it according to his system. This liberty of using Wm.'s system has been taken, in order to show as far as possible what the sound intended is to those who are acquainted with his system. This liberty has not been taken with the other systems, but each gives those syllables which have been found recorded by each. It is hoped the liberty taken with William's spelling in giving all the sounds as spelt by him, or as far as possible according to the genius of the system, will enable a large number of those using only some one of the other dialects to know what sound is meant and what are the nature of our mandarin sounds.

By this arrangement of the syllables it will be easily seen the sounds of the north as given by Wade's list, those sounds gathered up and used by the C. I. M. in their southern mandarin, the local sounds confined to Wei-hien district are given separately, and in the Nanking system will be observed those syllables in small capitals, which indicate they are the syllables found in Nanking. Those in Dr. M.'s column are those syllables which he has gathered up in all this eastern district of mandarin. All these then given together, the relation of each to the whole can be easily seen. One can easily compare his own tongue and see if it is largely Pekinese or Nankinese and what relation his speech has to the body of mandarin here tabulated.

For the sake of clearness the following summary is given of the principles of pronunciation as used in

THE NANKING SYSTEM.

This system is the only one intended solely for the Chinese and for use among them in our work, but the system is believed to be practicable, and the little it has been used

shows it is best also for foreigners learning the language, or in work among the natives. The object has been to avoid all marks as far as possible, and in this it has succeeded so far as to have practically none ; this desirable result has been reached with but a limited use of diagraphs which, when well chosen, are far preferable to unintelligible and arbitrary marks. The spellings follow their regular and leading sounds in English, but of course there is a limit to pressing any letter or spelling into a fixed and unchangeable power in Chinese ; there must be given “a certain margin or suppleness” (see Dr. M.’s remarks in Intro., pages xi and xv.) But with this understood the N. system can be easily known from this summary :—

A stands for all the sounds of a, except a long as in say, for which e is used, but e is short as in met when before n or marked thus ě. I is for long sound of e as in Eve, and when before n or marked thus ĭ, is i as in pin, o as in go, oo as in good, u as in rule, u and ou as u in fun and ou in touch.

Yu as English you. W is also used for u, medial ; b, d, g, j and z are used for the unaspirates, and p, t, k, ch and ts for their aspirate sounds. All the other spellings are according to their regular and leading English sounds.

The powers of ü, eo and eu must be heard to be understood ; the sounds are not spelt but only thus represented. Then there are various modifications of these sounds in practice by tonal emphasis, by position as medial, final and alone, and also for euphony, all of which must be heard to be known, and which it is not practicable to represent in a system of spelling.

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
1	A	A	A	A	A
2	A*	Au	..	..	..
3	Ah	..	..	..	Ah
4	AI	Ai	Aí	Ai	Ai
5	An	An	An	An	An
6	ANG	Ang	Ang	Ang	Ang
7	AO	Ao	Ao	Ao	Ao
8	Ba	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa
9	BA	Pau	..	..	..
10	BAH	Pauh	Pah	..	Pah
11	BAI	Pai	Pai	Pai	Pai
12	BAN	Pan	Pan	Pan	Pan
13	BANG	Pang	Pang	Pang	Pang
14	BAO	Pao	Pao	Pao	Pao
15	Bâh	Pâh	..	..	..
16	Be†	Pei †	Pé	Pei	Pei
17	BEH	Peih	Péh	..	..
18	BEIN	Pein	Péin	..	..
19	BEING	Peing	Péing	..	..
20	Běh	..	Peh	..	Peh
21	Ben	Pen	Pen	..	Pen
22	Beng	..	Peng	..	Peng
23	Beo ^a	Pêo	..	..	Peo
24	BEU ^a	..	Peu	..	..
25	BI	Pi	Pi	Pi	Pi
26	BIH	Pih	Pih	..	Pih
27	Bian	Pian	Pian	..	..
28	BIAO	Piao	Piao	Piao	Piao
29	Bieh	Pieih	Piéh	..	..
30	Biě	Pie	Pie	Pieh	..
31	Biěh	..	Pieh	..	Pieh
32	Bien	Pien	Pien	Pien	Pien
33	Bin	Pin	Pin	Pin	Pin
34	BING	Ping	Ping	Ping	Ping
35	BIU	..	Piu	..	..
36	BO	Po	Pò	..	Pò
37	BOH	Poh	Pòh	..	Poh
38	Boa	Poă	Po	Po	..
39	Boan	Poan	Pòan	..	..
40	Boong	Pung	Pung	..	..
41	Bou	Pê	Pô	..	..

* All small capitals indicate those syllables in use in Nanking.

† See e and ei in Intro.

^a See eo and ou in Intro.

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
42	BOUH	Pèh	..	..	..
43	Boue	Pêei	..	..	..
44	BOUI	..	..	..	..
45	BU	Pu	Pu	Pu	Pu
46	BUH	Puh	Puh	..	Puh
47	BUN	Pên	Păn	Pên	..
48	BUNG	Pêng	Păng	Pêng	..
49	CH	Ch'î	C'h'	Ch'ih	Ch'î
50	CHIH	Ch'ih	Ch'ih	..	Ch'ih
51	Cha	Ch'a	Ch'a	Ch'a	Ch'a
52	CHA	Ch'au	..	..	..
53	CHAH	Ch'auh	Ch'ah	..	Ch'ah
54	CHAI	Ch'ai	Ch'ai	Ch'ai	Ch'ai
55	CHAN	Ch'an	Ch'an	Ch'an	Ch'an
56	CHANG	Ch'ang	Ch'ang	Ch'ang	Ch'ang
57	CHAO	Ch'ao	Ch'ao	Ch'ao	Ch'ao
58	Châh	Ch'âh	..	..	..
59	Che	Ch'eí	Ch'é	..	..
60	Chein	Ch'eín	Ch'éín	..	..
61	Chě	Ch'e	Ch'e	..	..
62	Chěh	Ch'eh	Ch'eh	..	Ch'eh
63	Chen	Ch'en	Ch'en	..	Ch'en
64	Cheng		Ch'eng	..	Ch'eng
65	Cheo	Ch'êo	..	..	Ch'êo
66	Cheoh	Ch'êoh	..	..	..
67	CHEU	Ch'ou	Ch'eu	Ch'ou	..
68	Chi	Ch'i	Ch'i	Ch'i	..
69	Chia	Ch'ia	Ch'ia	Ch'ia	..
70	Chiai	Ch'iai	Ch'iai	Ch'iai	..
71	Chian	Ch'ian	Ch'ian	..	..
72	Chiang	Ch'iang	Ch'iang	Ch'iang	..
73	Chiao	Ch'iao	Ch'iao	Ch'iao	..
74	Chiě	Ch'ie	Ch'ie	Ch'ieh	..
75	Chien	Ch'ien	Ch'ien	Ch'ien	..
76	Chin	Ch'in	Ch'in	Ch'in	..
77	Ching	Ch'ing	Ch'ing	Ch'ing	..
78	Chioa	Ch'ôa	Ch'io	..	..
79	Chioong	Ch'iuong	Ch'iuong	Ch'iuong	..
80	Chiu	Ch'iu	Ch'iu	Ch'iu	..
81	Chĩ	Ch'ĩ	..	..	..
82	CHOH	Ch'oh	Ch'òh	..	Ch'oh
83	Choa	Ch'ôa	Ch'o	Ch'o	..
84	CHONG	Ch'ong	Ch'òng	..	Chong

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
85	Choon	Ch'un	Ch'un	Ch'un	..
86	Choong	Ch'ung	Ch'ung	..	..
87	CHOU	Ch'ê	Ch'ô	Ch'ê	Ch'ae
88	CHOUH	..	..	..	..
89	CHU	Ch'u	Ch'u	Ch'u	Ch'u
90	CHUH	Ch'uh	Ch'uh	..	Ch'uh
91	Chui	Ch'ui	Ch'ui	Ch'ui	Ch'ui
92	Chun	Ch'en	Ch'an	Ch'en	..
93	CHUNG	Ch'êng	Ch'ăng	Ch'êng	..
94	Chü	Ch'ü	Ch'ü	Ch'ü	..
95	Chüh	Ch'üh	Ch'üh	..	..
96	Chüan	Ch'üan	Ch'üan	Ch'üan	..
97	Chüë	Ch'üe	Ch'üe	Ch'üeh	..
98	Chüen	Ch'üen	Ch'üen	..	..
99	Chün	Ch'ün	Ch'ün	..	..
100	Chüoa	Ch'üoa	Ch'üo	..	..
101	Chwa	Ch'wa	Ch'wa	Ch'ua	..
102	*CHWAI	{ Ch'uai } { Ch'wai }	Ch'wai	Ch'uai	Ch'uai
103	CHWAN	{ Ch'uan } { Ch'wan }	Ch'wan	Ch'uan	Ch'uan
104	CHWANG	{ Ch'uang } { Ch'wang }	Ch'wang	Ch'uang	Ch'uang
105	Chwäh	Ch'wäh	..	..	..
106	Chwë ^h	..	Ch'weh	..	Ch'ueh
107	Chwë ^l	{ Ch'uei } { Ch'wei }	Ch'wé	..	..
108	Chwen	Ch'wen	Ch'wen	..	Ch'uen
109	Chwoa	Ch'woä	Ch'wo	..	..
110	Chwoan	Ch'woan	Ch'wòan	..	..
111	CHWOI	..	Ch'woi	..	..
112	CHWUN	Ch'uên	Ch'wăn	..	..
113	CHWUNG	..	Ch'wǎng	..	..
114	Da	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta
115	DA	Tau	..	..	..
116	DAH	Tauh	Tah	..	Tah
117	DAI	Tai	Tai	Tai	Tai
118	DAN	Tan	Tan	Tan	Tan
119	DANG	Tang	Tang	Tang	Tang
120	DAO	Tao	Tao	Tao	Tao

* This one spelling stands for the two of Dr. M. for reasons explained in introduction, and so below.

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
121	Dàh	Tàh	..	..	..
122	DE	Tei	Té	Tei	..
123	DEH	Teih	Téh	..	..
124	DEIN	Tein	Téin	..	..
125	DEING	..	Téing	..	..
126	Děh	..	Teh	..	Teh
127	Deng	..	Teng	..	Teng
128	Deo	Tèò	..	..	Teo
129	Deoh	Tèoh	..	..	..
130	DEU	Tou	Teu	Tou	..
131	DI	Ti	Ti	Ti	Ti
132	DIH	Tih	Tih	..	Tih
133	Dian	Tian	Tian	..	..
134	Diang	Tiang	Tiang	..	..
135	DIAO	Tiao	Tiao	Tiao	Tiao
136	Die	Tiei	Tié	..	..
137	Dieh	Tieih	Tiéh	..	..
138	Diě	Tie	Tie	Tieh	Tie
139	Diěh	..	Tieh	..	Tieh
140	Dien	Tien	Tien	Tien	Tien
141	DING	Ting	Ting	Ting	Ting
142	DIU	Tiu	Tiu	Tiu	Tiu
143	DO	To	Tò	..	To
144	DOH	Toh	Tòh	..	Toh
145	Doa	Toă	To	To	..
146	Doan	Toan	Tòan	..	..
147	DONG	Tong	Tòng	..	Tong
148	Doon	Tun	Tun	Tun	..
149	Doong	Tung	Tung	Tung	..
150	Dou	Tê	Tõ	Tê	..
151	DOUH	Têh	..	..	..
152	DU	Tu	Tu	Tu	Tu
153	DUH	Tuh	Tuh	..	Tuh
154	Dui	Tui	Tui	Tui	Tui
155	Dun	Tên	Tăn	..	..
156	DUNG	Têng	Tăng	Têng	..
157	DWAN	{ Tuan }	Twan	Tuan	Tuan
158	DWANG	..	Twang	..	..
159	Dwe	{ Tuei }	Twé	..	..
160	Dwen	Twen	Twen	..	Tuen

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
161	DWOI	..	Twoi	..	..
162	DWUN	Tuên	Twân	..	..
163	DWUNG	..	Twǎng	..	..
164	Ēh	..	Eh	..	Eh
165	En	..	En	..	En
166	Eng	..	Eng	..	Eng
167	Eo	Êo	..	..	Eo
168	EU	On	Eu	On	..
169	FA	Fa	Fa	Fa	Fa
170	FAH	Fauh	Fah	..	Fah
171	FAN	Fan	Fan	Fan	Fan
172	FANG	Fang	Fang	..	Fang
173	Fe	Fei	Fé	Fei	Fei
174	Fen	Fen	Fen	..	Fen
175	Feng	..	Feng	..	Feng
176	Feo	Fêo	..	..	Feo
177	FEU	Fou	Feu	Fou	..
178	Fo	Fo	Fò	..	..
179	Foa	Foă	Fo	Fo	..
180	Foong	Fung	Fung	..	..
181	Foue	Fêei	..	..	..
182	FOUI	..	..	..	..
183	FU	Fu	Fu	Fu	Fu
184	FUH	Fuh	Fuh	..	Fuh
185	Fun	Fên	Fǎn	Fên	..
186	FUNG	Fêng	Fǎng	Fêng	..
187	Ga	Ka	Ka	Ka	..
188	GAJ	Kai	Kai	Kai	Kai
189	Gan	Kan	Kan	Kan	Kan
190	GANG	Kang	Kang	Kang	Kang
191	GAO	Kao	Kao	..	Kao
192	Gáh	Kâh	..	..	..
193	Ge	Kei	Ké	..	..
194	GEH	..	Kéh	..	..
195	GEIN	..	Kéin	..	..
196	GEING	..	Kéing	..	..
197	Gěh	..	Keh	..	Keh
198	Gen	Ken	Ken	..	Ken
199	Geng	..	Keng	..	Keng
200	Geo	Kêo	..	..	Keo
201	GEU	Kou	Keu	..	..
202	GI	Ki	Ki	..	Ki
203	GIH	Kih	Kih	..	Kih

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
204	Gia	Kia	Kia	..	Kia
205	GIA	Kiau	Kia	..	..
206	GIAH	Kiauh	Kiah	..	Kiah
207	GIAI	Kiai	Kiai	..	Kiai
208	GIAN	Kian	Kian	..	..
209	GIANG	Kiang	Kiang	..	Kiang
210	GIAO	Kiao	Kiao	..	Kiao
211	Gieh	Kieih	Kiéh	..	..
212	Giein	Kiein	Kiéin	..	..
213	Giě	Kie	Kie	..	..
214	Giěh	..	Kieh	..	Kieh
215	Gien	Kien	Kien	..	Kien
216	Gin	Kin	Kin	..	Kin
217	GING	King	King	..	King
218	GIOH	Kioh	Kìoh	..	Kioh
219	Gioa	Kioă	Kio	..	..
220	GIONG	Kiong	Kìong	..	Kìong
221	Gioong	Kiung	Kiung	..	..
222	GIU	Kiu	Kiu	..	Kiu
223	Giuh	Kiuh	Kiuh	..	..
224	GO	Ko	Kò	..	Ko
225	GOH	Koh	Kòh	..	Koh
226	Goa	Koă	Ko	..	..
227	GONG	Kong	Kòng	..	Kong
228	Goon	Kun	Kun	Kun	..
229	Goong	Kung	Kung	Kung	..
230	GOU	Kê	Kô	Kê	..
231	GOUH	Kêh	..	..	..
232	GU	Ku	Ku	Ku	Ku
233	GUH	Kuh	Kuh	..	Kuh
234	Gun	Kên	Kân	Kên	..
235	GUNG	Kêng	Kăng	Kêng	..
236	GŪ	Kŭ	Kŭ	..	Kŭ
237	GŪH	Kŭh	Kŭh	..	Kŭh
238	GŪAN	Kŭan	Kŭan	..	..
239	GŪE	Kŭei	Kŭé	..	..
240	GŪEH	Kŭeih	Kŭéh	..	..
241	GŪEIN	Kŭein	Kŭéin	..	..
242	GŪEING	..	Kŭeing	..	..
243	Gŭě	Kŭe	Kŭe	..	..
244	Gŭěh	..	Kŭeh	..	Kŭeh
245	Gŭen	Kŭen	Kŭen	..	Kŭen
246	GŪIN	Kŭin	Kŭin	..	Kŭin

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
247	GÜING	..	Küing	..	..
248	Güoa	Küoa	Küo	..	..
249	Gwa	Kwa	Kwa	Kua	Kua
250	GWA	{ Kuan } { Kwan }	Kwa	..	..
251	GWAH	{ Kauh } { Kwanh }	Kwah	..	Kuah
252	GWAI	{ Kuai } { Kwai }	Kwai	Kuai	Kuai
253	Gwan	{ Kuan } { Kwan }	Kwan	Kuan	Kuan
254	GWANG	{ Kuang } { Kwang }	Kwang	Knang	Kuang
255	Gwâh	Kwâh	..	..	..
256	Gwe	{ Kuei } { Kwei }	Kwé	Knei	Knei
257	Gwêh	..	Kweh	..	Kneh
258	Gwen	Kwen	Kwen	..	Knen
259	Gwoa	Kwoa	Kwo	Kuo	..
260	Gwoan	Kwoan	Kwòan	..	..
261	GWOI	..	Kwoi	..	..
262	GWOUH	Kuêh	..	..	..
263	GWU	Kwu	Kwu	..	..
264	GWUN	{ Kuên } { Kwên }	Kwăn	..	..
265	GWUNG	..	Kwäng	..	..
266	Ha	Ha	Ha	Ha	Ha
267	HA	Han	..	..	..
268	HAI	Hai	Hai	Hai	Hai
269	HAN	Han	Han	Han	Han
270	HANG	Hang	Hang	Hang	Hang
271	HAO	Hao	Hao	Hao	Hao
272	Hâh	Hâh	..	..	..
273	He	Hei	Hé	Hei	..
274	Hêh	..	Heh	..	Heh
275	Hen	Hen	Hen	..	Hen
276	Heng	..	Heng	..	Heng
277	Heo	Hêo	..	..	Heo
278	HEU	Hou	Hen	Hou	..
279	HI	Hi	Hi	Hi	..
280	HIH	Hih	Hih	..	..
281	Hia	Hia	Hia	..	..
282	HIA	Hiau	Hia	..	..

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C I M.
283	HIAH	Hiah	Hiah	..	..
284	HIAI	Hiai	Hiai	..	..
285	hian	Hian	Hian	..	..
286	HIANG	Hiang	Hiang	..	..
287	HIAO	Hiao	Hiao	..	..
288	Hie	Hiei	Hié	..	..
289	HIEH	Hieih	Hiéh	..	..
290	HIEIN	Hiein	Hiéin	..	..
291	HIEING	..	Hiéing	..	..
292	Hiě	Hie	Hie	..	..
293	Hien	Hien	Hien	..	..
294	Hin	Hin	Hin	..	..
295	HING	Hing	Hing	..	..
296	HIOH	Hioh	Hiòh	..	..
297	Hioa	Hioă	Hio	..	..
298	HIONG	Hiong	Hiông	..	..
299	Hioong	Hiung	Hiung	..	..
300	HIU	Hin	Hin	..	..
301	HIUH	Hinh	Hinh	..	..
302	HO	Ho	Hò	..	Ho
303	HOH	Hoh	Hòh	..	Hoh
304	Hoa	Hoă	Ho	Ho	..
305	HONG	Hong	Hông	..	Hong
306	Hoon	Hun	Hun	Hun	..
307	Hoong	Hung	Hung	Hung	..
308	Hou	Hê	Hô	Hê	..
309	HOUH	Hêh	..	..	..
310	HU	Hu	Hu	Hu	Hu
311	HUH	Huh	Huh	..	Huh
312	Hui	Hui	Hui	Hui	..
313	Hun	Hên	Hăn	Hên	..
314	HUNG	Hêng	Hăng	Hêng	..
315	HŨ	Hũ	Hũ	..	..
316	Hŭan	Hŭan	Hŭan	..	..
317	HŨE	Hŭei	Hŭé	..	..
318	HŨEH	Hŭeih	Hŭé	..	..
319	HŨEIN	Hŭein	Hŭéin	..	..
320	HŨEING	..	Hŭéing	..	..
321	Hŭě	Hŭe	Hŭe	..	..
322	Hŭen	Hŭen	Hŭen	..	..
323	Hŭin	Hŭin	Hŭin	..	..
324	HŨING	..	Hŭing	..	..
325	Hwa	Hwa	Hwa	Hua	Hua

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
326	HWA	{ Huan } { Hwau }	Hwa	..	..
327	HWAH	{ Huauh } { Hwauh }	Hwah	..	Huah
328	HWAI	{ Huai } { Hwai }	Hwai	Hwai	Huai
329	Hwan	{ Huan } { Hwan }	Hwan	Huan	Huan
330	HWANG	{ Huang } { Hwang }	Hwang	Huang	Huang
331	Hwâh	Hwâh	..	..	..
332	Hwe	{ Huei } { Hwei }	Hwé	Huei	Huei
333	Hwěh	..	Hweh	..	Hueh
334	Hwen	Hwen	Hwen	..	Huen
335	Hwoa	Hwoă	Hwo	Huo	..
336	Hwoan	Hwoan	Hwòan	..	..
337	HWOI	..	Hwoi	..	..
338	HWOUH	Huêh	..	..	..
339	Hwu	Hwu	Hwu	..	..
340	HWUN	{ Huên } { Hwên }	Hwăn	Huên	..
341	HWUNG	..	Hwăng	..	..
342*	Hsi	Hsi	H'i	Hsi	Hsi
343	Hsih	Hsih	H'ih	..	Hsih
344	Hsia	Hsia	H'ia	Hsia	Hsia
345	Hsia	Hsian	..	..	..
346	Hsiah	..	H'iah	..	Hsiah
347	Hsiai	Hsiai	H'iai	..	Hsiai
348	Hsian	Hsian	H'ian	..	..
349	Hsiang	Hsiang	H'iang	Hsiang	Hsiang
350	Hsiao	Hsiao	H'iao	Hsiao	Hsiao
351	Hsiě	Hsie	H'ie	Hsieh	..
352	Hsiěh	..	H'ieh	..	Hsieh
353	Hsien	Hsien	H'ien	Hsien	Hsien
354	Hsin	Hsin	H'in	Hsin	Hsin
355	Hsing	Hsing	H'ing	Hsing	Hsing
356	Hsioh	Hsioh	H'ioh	..	Hsioh
357	Hsioa	Hsioă	H'io	..	..
358	Hsiu	Hsiu	H'iu	Hsiu	Hsiu
359	Hsiuh	Hsiuh	H'iu	..	Hsiuh

* This hs sound is not properly used in Nanking, although sometimes heard as other northern sounds are heard, and sometimes used by those known as Nanking people.

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
360	Hsiong	..	H'iong	..	Hsiong
361	Hsioong	Hsiung	H'iung	Hsiung	..
362	Hsü	Hsü	H'ü	Hsü	Hsü
363	Hsüan	Hsüan	H'üan	Hsüan	..
364	Hsüě	Hsüe	H'üe	Hsüeh	Hsüe
365	Hsüěh	..	H'üeh	..	Hsüeh
366	Hsüen	..	H'üen	Hsüen	Hsüen
367	Hsüin	Hsüin	H'üin	Hsüin	Hsüin
368	Hsün	Hsün	H'ün	Hsün	..
369	Hsüoa	Hsüoă	H'üo	..	..
370	I	I	I	I	I
371	Ih	Ih	Ih	..	Ih
372	J	Chĩ	Ch'	Chih	Chĩ
373	JIH	Chĩh	Chih	..	Chĩh
374	Ja	Cha	Cha	Cha	Cha
375	JA	Chau	Cha	..	..
376	JA H	Chauh	Chah	..	Chah
377	JAI	Chai	Chai	Chai	Chai
378	Jan	Chan	Chan	Chan	Chan
379	JANG	Chang	Chang	Chang	Chang
380	JAO	Chao	Chao	Chao	Chao
381	Jâh	Châh	..	..	..
382	Je	Chei	Ché	Chei	Chei
383	Jein	Chein	Chéin	..	..
384	Jě	Che	Che	..	..
385	Jěh	Cheh	Cheh	..	Cheh
386	Jen	Chen	Chen	..	Chen
387	Jeng	..	Cheng	..	Cheng
388	Jeo	Chêo	..	..	Cheo
389	Jeoh	Chêoh	..	..	..
390	JEU	Chou	Chou	Chou	..
391	Ji	Chi	Chi	Chi	..
392	Jia	Chia	Chia	Chia	..
393	Jian	Chian	Chian	..	..
394	Jiang	Chiang	Chiang	Chiang	..
395	Jiao	Chiao	Chiao	Chiao	..
396	Jiě	Chie	Chie	Chieh	..
397	Jien	Chien	Chien	Chien	..
398	Jin	Chin	Chin	Chin	..
399	Jing	Ching	Ching	Ching	..
400	Jioa	Chioă	Chio	..	..
401	Jioong	Chiung	Chiung	Chiung	..
402	Jiu	Chiu	Chiu	Chiu	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
403	Jĩ	Chĩ	..	..	..
404	Jo	Cho	Chò	..	..
405	JOH	Choh	Chòh	..	Choh
406	Joà	Choă	Cho	Cho	..
407	JONG	Chong	Chòng	..	Chong
408	Joon	Chun	Chun	Chun	..
409	Joong	Chung	Chung	Chung	..
410	JOU	Chê	Chô	Chê	Chae
411	JOUH	..	..	..	..
412	JU	Chu	Chu	Chu	Chu
413	JUH	Chuh	Chuh	..	Chuh
414	Jui	Chui	Chui	Chui	Chui
415	Jun	Chên	Chăn	Chên	..
416	JUNG	Chêng	Chăng	Chêng	..
417	Jũ	Chũ	Chũ	Chũ	..
418	Jũh	Chũh	Chũh	..	..
419	Jũan	Chũan	Chũan	Chuan	..
420	Jũě	Chũe	Chũe	Chũeh	..
421	Jũn	Chũn	Chũn	Chũn	..
422	Jũoa	Chũoă	Chũo	..	..
423	Jwa	Chwa	Chwa	Chua	Chua
424	JWA	{ Chuan Chwan }	Chwa	..	..
425	Jwai	Chwai	Chwai	Chuai	Chuai
426	Jwan	{ Chuan Chwan }	Chwan	Chuan	Chuan
427	JWANG	{ Chuang Chwang }	Chwang	Chuang	Chuang
428	Jwâh	Chwâh	..	..	..
429	Jwe	{ Chuei Chwei }	Chwé	..	..
430	Jwěh	..	Chweh	..	Chueh
431	Jwen	Chwen	Chwen	..	Chuen
432	Jwoan	Chwoan	Chwòan	..	..
433	Jwoi	..	Chwoi	..	..
434	Jwouh	Chuêh	..	..	..
435	JWUN	{ Chuên Chwên }	Chwăn	..	..
436	JWUNG	..	Chwăng	..	..
437	Ka	K'a	K'a	..	..
438	Ka	K'an	K'a	..	..
439	Kah	K'anh	K'ah	..	..
440	KAI	K'ai	K'ai	K'ai	K'ai

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
441	Kan	K'an	K'an	K'an	K'an
442	KANG	K'ang	K'ang	K'ang	K'ang
443	KAO	K'ao	K'ao	K'ao	K'ao
444	Kâh	K'âh	..	..	..
445	Ke	K'ei	K'é	K'ei	..
446	KEH	..	K'éh	..	..
447	KEIN	..	K'éin	..	..
448	KEING	..	K'éing	..	..
449	Kěh	..	K'eh	..	K'eh
450	Ken	K'en	K'en	..	K'en
451	Keng	..	K'eng	..	K'eng
452	Keo	K'êo	..	..	K'eo
453	KEU	K'ou	K'eu	K'on	..
454	KI	K'i	K'i	..	K'i
455	KIH	K'ih	K'ih	..	K'ih
456	Kia	K'ia	K'ia	..	K'ia
457	KIA	K'ian	K'ia	..	..
458	KIAH	K'ianh	K'iah	..	K'iah
459	KIAI	K'iai	K'iai	..	K'iai
460	KIAN	K'ian	K'ian	..	..
461	KIANG	K'iang	K'iang	..	K'iang
462	KIAO	K'iao	K'iao	..	K'iao
463	Kie	K'iei	K'ié	..	..
464	Kieh	K'ieih	K'ieh	..	..
465	Kiein	K'iein	K'iein	..	..
466	Kiě	K'ie	K'ie	..	..
467	Kiěh	..	K'ieh	..	K'ieh
468	Kien	K'ien	K'ien	..	K'ien
469	Kin	K'in	K'in	..	K'in
470	KING	K'ing	K'ing	..	K'ing
471	KIOH	K'ioh	K'ioh	..	K'ioh
472	Kioa	K'ioă	K'io	..	..
473	KIONG	K'iong	K'iong	..	K'iong
474	Kioong	K'iung	K'iung	..	..
475	KIU	K'in	K'iu	..	K'iu
476	Kiuh	K'iu	K'inh	..	..
477	KO	K'o	K'ò	..	K'o
478	KOH	K'oh	K'òh	..	K'oh
479	Koa	K'oă	K'o	..	..
480	KONG	K'ong	K'ong	..	K'ong
481	Koon	K'un	K'un	K'un	..
482	Koong	K'ung	K'ung	K'ung	..
483	Kou	K'ê	K'ô	K'ê	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
484	KOUH	K'èh	..	..	..
485	KU	K'u	K'u	K'u	K'u
486	KUH	K'uh	K'uh	..	K'uh
487	KUN	K'èn	K'ăn	K'èn	..
488	KUNG	K'êng	K'ăng	K'êng	..
489	KÜ	K'ü	K'ü	..	K'ü
490	KÜH	K'üh	K'üh	..	K'üh
491	Küan	K'üan	K'üan	..	..
492	KÜE	K'üei	K'üé	..	..
493	KÜEH	K'üeih	K'üéh	..	..
494	KÜEIN	K'üein	K'üéin	..	..
495	KÜEING	..	K'üéing	..	..
496	Küë	K'üe	K'üe	..	Küë
497	Küeh	..	K'üeh	..	Küeh
498	Küen	K'üen	K'üen	..	K'üen
499	KÜIN	K'üin	K'üin	..	K'üin
500	KÜING	..	K'üing	..	..
501	Küoa	K'üoă	K'üo	..	..
502	Kwa	K'wa	K'wa	K'ua	K'ua
503	Kwa	{ K'uau K'wau }	K'wa	..	..
504	Kwai	{ K'uai K'wai }	K'wai	K'uai	K'uai
505	Kwan	{ K'uan K'wan }	K'wan	K'uan	K'uan
506	Kwang	{ K'uang K'wang }	K'wang	K'uang	K'uang
507	Kwâh	K'wâh	..	..	..
508	Kwe	{ K'uei K'wei }	K'wé	K'uei	K'uei
509	Kwêh	..	K'weh	..	K'ueh
510	Kwen	K'wen	K'wen	..	K'uen
511	Kwoa	K'woă	K'wo	K'uo	..
512	Kwoan	K'woan	K'wòan	..	..
513	KWOI	..	K'woi	..	..
514	KWOUH	K'wêh	..	..	..
515	Kwu	K'wu	K'wu	..	..
516	KWUN	{ K'wên K'wên }	K'wăn	..	..
517	KWUNG	..	K'wăng	..	..
518	La	La	La	La	La
519	LA	Lau	..	..	..
520	LAH	Lauh	Lah	..	Lah

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
521	LAI	Lai	Lai	Lai	Lai
522	LAN	Lan	Lan	Lan	Lan
523	LANG	Lang	Lang	Lang	Lang
524	LAO	Lao	Lao	Lao	Lao
525	Lâh	Lâh	..	..	..
526	Le	Lei	Lé	Lei	..
527	LEH	Leih	Léh	..	..
528	LEIN	Lein	Léin	..	..
529	LEING	..	Léing	..	..
530	Lěh	..	Leh	..	Leh
531	Leng	..	Leng	..	Leng
532	Leo	Léo	..	..	Leo
533	Leoh	Léoh	..	..	..
534	LEU	Lou	Leu	Lou	..
535	LI	Li	Li	Li	Li
536	LIH	Lih	Lih	..	Lih
537	Lia	Lia	Lia	Lia	..
538	LIAN	Lian	Lian	..	..
539	LIANG	Liang	Liang	Liang	Liang
540	LIAO	Liao	Liao	Liao	Liao
541	Lieh	Lieih	Liéh	..	..
542	Liě	Lie	Lie	Lieh	..
543	Liěh	..	Lieh	..	Lieh
544	Lien	Lien	Lien	Lien	Lien
545	Lin	Lin	Lin	Lin	Lin
546	LING	Ling	Ling	Ling	Ling
547	LIOH	Lioh	Liòh	..	Lioh
548	Lioa	Lioă	Lio	..	..
549	Lioong	Liung	Liung	..	..
550	LIU	Liu	Liu	Liu	Liu
551	LO	Lo	Lò	..	Lo
552	LOH	Loh	Lòh	..	Loh
553	Loa	Loă	Lo	Lo	..
554	Loan	Loan	Lòan	..	..
555	LONG	Long	Lòng	..	Long
556	Loon	Lun	Lun	Lun	..
557	Loong	Lung	Lung	Lung	..
558	Lou	Lé	Lô	Lê	..
559	LOUH	Lêh	..	..	..
560	LU	Lu	Lu	Lu	Lu
561	LUH	Luh	Luh	..	Luh
562	LUI	..	Lui	..	Lui
563	Lun	Lên	Lăn	..	..

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
564	LUNG	Lêng	Lăng	Lêng	..
565	LÜ	Lü	Lü	Lü	Lü
566	LÜH	Lüh	Lüh	..	Lüh
567	LÜan	Lüan	Lüan	Lüan	..
568	Lüě	Lüe	Lüe	Lüeh	..
569	Lün	Lün	Lün	Lün	..
570	Lüoa	Lüoă	Lüo	..	..
571	LÜUN	..	Lüăn	..	..
572	LWAN	{ Luan } { Lwan }	Lwan	Luan	Luan
573	LWANG	..	Lwang	..	..
574	Lwe	{ Luei } { Lwei }	Lwé	..	..
575	Lwen	Lwen	Lwen	..	Luen
576	LWUN	Luên	Lwăn	..	..
577	LWUNG	..	Lwăng	..	..
578	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma
579	MA	Mau	..	..	..
580	MAH	Mauh	Mah	..	Mah
581	MAI	Mai	Mai	Mai	Mai
582	MAN	Man	Man	Man	Man
583	MANG	Mang	Mang	Mang	Mang
584	MAO	Mao	Mao	Mao	Mao
585	ME	Mei	Mé	Mei	Mei
586	MEH	Meih	Méh	..	..
587	MEIN	Mein	Méin	..	..
588	MEING	..	Méing	..	..
589	Měh	..	Meh	..	Meh
590	Men	Men	Men	..	Men
591	Meng	..	Meng	..	Meng
592	Meo	Mêo	..	..	Meo
593	MEU	Mou	Meu	Mon	..
594	MI	Mi	Mi	Mi	Mi
595	MIH	Mih	Mih	..	Mih
596	Mian	Mian	Mian	..	..
597	MIAO	Miao	Miao	Miao	Miao
598	Mie	Miei	Mié	..	..
599	Mieh	Mieih	Miéh	..	..
600	Miě	Mie	Mie	Mieh	..
601	Miěh	..	Mieh	..	Mieh
602	Mien	Mien	Mien	Mien	Mien
603	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min
604	MING	Ming	Ming	Ming	Ming

* Practically the same Syllables as 562.

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
605	MIU	Miu	Miu	Miu	Miu
606	MO	Mo	Mò	..	Mo
607	MOH	Moh	Mòh	..	Moh
608	MOa	Moă	Mo	Mo	..
609	Moan	Moan	Moan	..	..
610	Moong	Muug	Mung	..	..
611	Mou	Mê	Mö	..	..
612	MOUH	Mêh	..	..	..
613	Moue	Mêei	..	..	..
614	MOUI	..	..	..	..
615	MU	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu
616	MUH	Muh	Muh	..	Muh
617	Mun	Mên	Măn	Mên	..
618	MUNG	Mêug	Măng	Mêng	..
619	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
620 *	NA	Nau	..	..	..
621	NAH	Nauh	Nah	..	Nah
622	NAI	Nai	Nai	Nai	Nai
623	NAN	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan
624	NANG	Nang	Nang	Nang	Nang
625	NAO	Nao	Nao	Nao	Nao
626	Ne	Nei	Né	Nei	..
627	Neh	Neih	Nêh	..	..
628	Nein	Nein	Néin	..	..
629	NEING	..	Néing	..	..
630	Neng	..	Neng	..	Neng
631	Neo	Nêo	..	..	Neo
632	Neu	Nou	Neu	Nou	..
633	NI	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni
634	NIH	Nih	Nih	..	Nih
635	NIAN	Nian	Nian	..	..
636	NIANG	Niang	Niang	Niang	Niang
637	NIAO	Niao	Niao	Niao	Niao
638	Nieh	Nieih	Niéh	..	..
639	Niě	Nie	Nie	Nieh	..
640	Niěh	..	Nieh	..	Nieh
641	Nien	Nien	Nien	Nien	Nien
642	Nin	Nin	Nin	Nin	Nin
643	Ning	Ning	Ning	Ning	Ning
644	Nioh	Nioh	Nioh	..	Nioh
645	Nioa	Nioa	Nio	..	..

* Properly in Nanking there is no initial n, but these few are marked as used in n, because used by some foreigners and other strangers.

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
646	Nioong	Niung	Niung	..	..
647	Niu	Niu	Niu	Niu	Niu
648	no	No	Nò	..	No
649	noH	Noh	Nòh	..	..
650	Noa	Noă	No	No	..
651	Noan	Noan	Nòan	..	..
652	NOHG	Nong	Nòng	..	Nong
653	Noon	Nun	Nun	Nun	..
654	Noong	Nung	Nung	Nung	..
655	NU	Nu	Nu	Nu	Nu
656	Nui	..	Nui	..	Nui
657	Nun	Nên	Năn	Nên	..
658	NUNG	Nêng	Năng	Nêng	..
659	NŨ	Nũ	Nũ	Nũ	Nũ
660	Nüě	Nüe	Nüe	Nüeh	..
661	Nüoa	Nuoa	Nüo	..	..
662	Nwan	{ Nuan Nwan }	Nwan	Nuan	Nuan
663	Nwe	Nwei	Nwé	..	..
664	Nwen	..	Nwen	..	Nuen
665	Ngai	Ngai	Ngai	..	..
666	Ngan	Ngan	Ngan	..	..
667	Ngang	Ngang	Ngang	..	..
668	Ngao	Ngao	Ngao	..	..
669	Ngâh	Ngâh	..	..	..
670	Nge	Ngei	Ngé	..	..
671	Ngen	Ngen	Ngen	..	..
672	Ngeo	Ngéo	..	..	..
673	Ngo	Ngo	Ngò	..	..
674	Ngoh	Ngoh	Ngòh	..	..
675	Ngun	Ngên	Ngên	..	..
676	o	O	Ò	O	O
677	oH	Oh	Òh	..	Oh
678	Oa	Oă	O	..	..
679	ONG	Ong	Ông	..	Ong
680	On	Ê	Ô	Ê	..
681	ouH	Êh	..	..	..
682	Pa	P'a	P'a	P'a	P'a
683	PA	P'au	P'a	..	..
684	Pah	..	P'ah	..	P'ah
685	PAI	P'ai	P'ai	P'ai	P'ai
686	PAN	P'an	P'an	P'an	P'an
687	PANG	P'ang	P'ang	P'ang	P'ang

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
688	PAO	P'ao	P'ao	P'ao	P'ao
689	Pâh	P'âh	..	..	..
690	Pe	P'ei	P'é	P'ei	P'ei
691	PEH	P'eih	P'éh	..	..
692	PEIN	P'ein	P'éin	..	..
693	PEING	..	P'eing	..	..
694	Pěh	..	P'eh	..	P'eh
695	Pen	P'en	P'en	..	P'en
696	Peng	..	P'eng	..	P'eng
697	Peo	P'êo	..	..	P'eo
698	PEU	P'ou	P'eu	P'ou	..
699	PI	P'i	P'i	P'i	P'i
700	PIH	P'ih	P'ih	..	P'ih
701	Pian	P'ian	P'ian	..	..
702	PIAO	P'iao	P'iao	P'iao	P'iao
703	Pieh	P'ieih	P'ieh	..	..
704	Piě	P'ie	P'ie	P'ieh	..
705	Piěh	..	P'ieh	..	P'ieh
706	Pien	P'ien	P'ien	P'ien	P'ien
707	Pin	P'in	P'in	P'in	P'in
708	PING	P'ing	P'ing	P'ing	P'ing
709	PO	P'o	P'ò	..	P'o
710	POH	P'oh	P'òh	..	P'oh
711	Poa	P'oa	P'o	P'o	..
712	Poan	P'oan	P'oan	..	..
713	Poong	P'ung	P'ung	..	..
714	Pou	P'ê	P'ô	..	..
715	POUH	P'êh	..	..	..
716	Poue	P'êei	..	..	..
717	POUI	..	..	..	..
718	PU	P'u	P'u	P'u	P'u
719	PUH	P'uh	P'uh	..	P'uh
720	Pun	P'ên	P'ăn	P'ên	..
721	PUNG	P'êng	P'ăng	P'êng	..
722	R	Êr	'Rh	Er	Ri
723	RH	Rih	..	..	Rih
724	Ran	Ran	Ran	..	Ran
725	RANG	Rang	Rang	..	Rang
726	RAO	Rao	Rao	..	Rao
727	Râh	Râh	..	..	..
728	Re	Rei	Ré	..	..
729	Rěh	..	Reh	..	Reh
730	Ren	..	Ren	..	Ren

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
731	Reng	..	Reng	..	Reng
732	Reo	Rêo	..	..	Reo
733	Reoh	Rêoh	..	..	..
734	REU	..	Ren	..	..
735	ROH	Roh	Ròh	..	Roh
736	Roan	Roan	Ròan	..	..
737	RONG	Rong	Ròng	..	Rong
738	ROU	..	Rô	..	Rae
739	ROUH	Rêh	..	..	..
740	Roue	Rêei	..	..	..
741	RU	Ru	Rn	..	Ru
742	RUH	Ruh	Ruh	..	Ruh
743	Rui	..	Rni	..	Rui
744	RUN	Rên	Răn	..	..
745	RUNG	Rêng	Răng	..	..
746	Rü	Rü	Rü	..	..
747	Rüh	Rüh	Rüh	..	..
748	Rwan	Ruan	Rwan	..	Ruan
749	RWANG	..	Rwang	..	..
750	Rwe	Ruei	Rwé	..	..
751	Rwen	..	Rwen	..	Ruen
752	RWOI	..	Rwoi	..	..
753	RWUN	Ruên	Rwăn	..	..
754	RWUNG	..	Rwăng	..	..
755	s	Sĩ	Sz'	Ssũ or Szũ	Sĩ
756	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
757	SA	Sau	..	..	..
758	SAH	Sanh	Sah	..	Sah
759	SAI	Sai	Sai	Sai	Sai
760	SAN	San	San	San	San
761	SANG	Sang	Sang	Sang	Sang
762	SAO	Sao	Sao	Sao	Sao
763	Sâh	Sâh	..	..	..
764	SE	Sei	Sé	..	..
765	SEH	Seih	Séh	..	..
766	SEIN	Sein	Séin	..	..
767	SEING	..	Séing	..	..
768	Sêh	..	Seh	..	Seh
769	Sen	..	Sen	..	Sen
770	Seng	..	Seng	..	Seng
771	Seo	Sêo	..	..	Seo
772	Seoh	Sêoh	..	..	..
773	SEU	Sou	Seu	Sou	..

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
774	SI	Si	Si	..	Si
775	SIH	Sih	Sih	..	Sih
776	SIAN	..	Sian	..	..
777	SIANG	Siang	Sîang	..	Siang
778	SIAO	Siao	Siao	..	Siao
779	Sie	Siei	Sié	..	..
780	Sieh	Sieih	Siéh	..	..
781	Siě	..	Sie	..	Sie
782	Siěh	..	Sieh	..	Sieh
783	Sien	Sien	Sien	..	Sien
784	Sin	Sin	Sin	..	Sin
785	SING	Sing	Sing	..	Sing
786	Sioh	Sioh	Siòh	..	Sioh
787	SIU	Siu	Siu	..	Siu
788	Siuh	Siuh	Siuh	..	.
789	so	So	Sò	..	So
790	SOH	Soh	Sòh	..	Soh
791	Soa	Soă	So	So	..
792	Soan	Soan	Sòan	..	..
793	SONG	Song	Sòng	..	Song
794	Soon	Sun	Sun	Sun	..
795	Soong	Sung	Sung	Sung	..
796	Sou	Sê	Sô	..	..
797	SOUH	Sêh	..	..	..
798	SU	Su	Su	Su	Su
799	SUH	Suh	Suh	..	Suh
800	Suan	Suan	Suan	..	..
801	Sue	Suei	Sué	..	..
802	Sui	Sui	Sui	Sui	Sui
803	Sun	Sên	Săn	Sên	..
804	SUNG	Sêng	Săng	Sêng	..
805	sŭ	Sŭ	Sŭ	..	Sŭ
806	sŪH	Sŭh	Sŭh	..	Sŭh
807	sŪEH	Sŭeih	Sŭéh	..	..
808	sŪEIN	Sŭein	Sŭein	..	..
809	sŪEING	..	Sŭeing	..	..
810	Sŭeh	..	Sŭeh	..	Sŭeh
811	Sŭen	..	Sŭen	..	Sŭen
812	sŪIN	Sŭin	Sŭin	..	Sŭin
813	sŪING	..	Sŭing	..	..
814	sŪUN	..	Sŭăn	..	..
815	sŪUNG	..	Sŭăng	..	..
816	Swa	Swa	Swa	..	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
817	Swai	Swai	Swai	..	..
818	SWAN	Swan	Swan	Suan	Suan
819	SWANG	Swang	Swang	..	..
820	Swe	Swei	Swé	..	..
821	Swen	Swen	Swen	..	Suen
822	SWOI	..	Swoi	..	..
823	SWUN	{ Suên } { Swèn }	Swǎn	..	..
824	SWUNG	..	Swǎng	..	..
825	SH	Shī	Sh'	Shih	Shī
826	SHIH	Shīh	Shih	..	Shīh
827	Sha	Sha	Sha	Sha	Sha
828	SHA	Shau	Sha	..	..
829	SHAH	Shah	Shah	..	Shah
830	SHAI	Shai	Shai	Shai	Shai
831	Shan	Shan	Shan	Shan	Shan
832	SHANG	Shang	Shang	Shang	Shang
833	SHAO	Shao	Shao	Shao	Shao
834	Shâh	Shâh	..	..	..
835	She	Shei	Shé	..	..
836	Sheín	Shein	Shéin	..	..
837	Shě	She	She	..	..
838	Shěh	Sheh	Sheh	..	Sheh
839	Shen	Shen	Shen	..	Shen
840	Sheng	..	Sheng	..	Sheng
841	Sheo	Shêo	..	..	Sheo
842	Sheoh	Shêoh	..	..	..
843	SHEU	Shou	Sheu	Shou	..
844	Shi	Shi	Shi	..	..
845	Shían	Shian	Shian	..	..
846	Shiě	Shie	Shie	..	..
847	Shien	Shien	Shien	..	..
848	Shin	Shin	Shin	..	..
849	Shing	Shing	Shing	..	..
850	Shiu	Shiu	Shiu	..	..
851	Shī	Shī	..	..	..
852	Sho	Sho	Shò	..	..
853	SHOH	Shoh	Shòh	..	Shoh
854	Shoa	Shoǎ	Sho	..	..
855	Shoon	Shun	Shun	Shun	..
856	Shoong	Shung	Shung	..	..
857	SHOU	Shê	Shō	Shê	Shae
858	SHOUH	..	..	..	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
859	SHU	Shu	Shu	Shu	Shu
860	SHUH	Shuh	Shuh	..	Shuh
861	Shui	Shui	Shui	Shui	Shui
862	Shun	Shên	Shăn	Shên	..
863	SHUNG	Shêng	Shăng	Shêng	..
864	Shü	Shü	Shü	..	..
865	Shüh	Shüh	Shüh	..	..
866	Shüë	Shüe	Shüe	..	..
867	Shüin	Shüin	Shüin	..	..
868	Shwa	Shwa	Shwa	Shua	Shua
869	SHWA	Shwau	Shwa	..	..
870	SHWAH	Shwauh	Shwah	..	Shuah
871	SHWAI	Shuai } Shwai }	Shwai	Shuai	Shuai
872	Shwan	Shuan } Shwan }	Shwan	Shuan	Shuan
873	SHWANG	Shuang } Shwang }	Shwang	Shuang	Shuang
874	Shwáh	Shwáh	..	..	..
875	Shwe	Shuei } Shwei }	Shwé	..	..
876	Shwen	..	Shwen	..	Shuen
877	Shwoa	Shwoă	Shwo	Shuo	..
878	Shwoan	Shwoan	Shwòan	..	..
879	SHWOI	..	Shwoi	..	..
880	SHWUN	Shuên } Shwên }	Shwăn	..	..
881	SHWUNG	..	Shwăng		
882*	Sr	Srī	Sr'	..	..
883	Sra	Sra	Sra	..	..
884	Srai	Srai	Srai	..	..
885	Sran	Sran	Sran	..	..
886	Srao	Srao	Srae	..	..
887	Sre	Srei	Sré	..	..
888	Sren	Sren	Sren	..	..
889	Sreo	Srêo	..	..	..
890	Sru	Sru	Sru	..	..

* These Syllables under Sr as an initial are put here separate from their natural position in the list under S as a distinct list under their anomalous vowel initial Sr. This is the same as Sh above, and for the same reasons, because the lists under them as a heading are quite complete, and because the initial of each heads their list making them anomalous vowels. These peculiarities are so marked in each as to make it best to give them in separate lists. The same is also true of the initials Ts, Tsh, Zh, Zhr and Zr.

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
891	Srung	Srêng	Srăng	..	..
892	Srwa	Srwa	Srwa	..	..
893	Srwai	Srwai	Srwai	..	..
894	Srwang	Srwang	Srwang	..	..
895	Srwe	Srwei	Srwé	..	..
896	Srwoa	Srwoă	Srwo	..	..
897	Ta	T'a	T'a	T'a	T'a
898	TA	T'an	..	..	..
899	TAH	T'auh	T'ah	..	T'ah
900	TAI	T'ai	T'ai	T'ai	T'ai
901	TAN	T'an	T'an	T'an	T'an
902	TANG	T'ang	T'ang	T'ang	T'ang
903	TAO	T'ao	T'ao	T'ao	T'ao
904	Tâh	T'âh	..	..	..
905	Te	T'ei	T'é	..	..
906	TEH	T'eih	T'éh	..	..
907	TEIN	T'ein	T'éin	..	..
908	TEING	..	T'éing	..	..
909	Têh	..	T'eh	..	T'eh
910	Teng	..	T'eng	..	T'eng
911	Teo	T'êo	..	..	T'eo
912	Teoh	T'êoh	..	..	..
913	TEU	T'ou	T'eu	T'ou	..
914	TI	T'i	T'i	T'i	T'i
915	TIH	T'ih	T'ih	..	T'ih
916	Tian	T'ian	T'ian	..	..
917	Tiang	T'iang	T'iang	..	..
918	TIAO	T'iao	T'iao	T'iao	T'iao
919	Tieh	T'ieih	T'ieh	..	..
920	Tiě	T'ie	T'ie	T'ieh	..
921	Tiěh	..	T'ieh	..	T'ieh
922	Tien	T'ien	T'ien	T'ien	T'ien
923	TING	T'ing	T'ing	T'ing	T'ing
924	TO	T'o	T'ò	..	T'o
925	TOH	T'oh	T'òh	..	T'oh
926	Toa	T'oă	T'o	T'o	..
927	Toan	T'oan	T'òan	..	..
928	TONG	T'ong	T'òng	..	T'ong
929	Toon	T'un	T'un	T'un	..
930	Toong	T'ung	T'ung	T'ung	..
931	Tou	T'ê	T'ô	T'ê	..
932	TOUH	T'êh	..	..	..
933	TU	T'u	T'u	T'u	T'u

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
934	Tuh	T'uh	T'uh	..	T'uh
935	Tui	T'ui	T'ui	T'ui	T'ui
936	Tun	T'ên	T'ăn	..	..
937	TUNG	T'êng	T'ăng	T'êng	..
938	TWAN	{ T'nan T'wan }	T'wan	T'uan	T'uan
939	TWANG	..	T'wang	..	..
940	Twe	{ T'uei T'wei }	T'wé	..	..
941	Twen	T'wen	T'wen	..	T'uen
942	TWOI	..	T'woi	..	..
943	TWUN	T'uên	T'wăn	..	..
944	TWUNG	..	T'wăng	..	..
945	TS	Ts'ï	Ts'z'	Ts'ũ	Ts'ï
946	Tsa	Ts'a	Ts'a	Ts'a	Ts'a
947	tsa	Ts'an	Ts'a	..	..
948	tsah	Ts'auh	Ts'ah	..	Ts'ah
949	tsai	Ts'ai	Ts'ai	Ts'ai	Ts'ai
950	Tsan	Ts'an	Ts'an	Ts'an	Ts'an
951	TSANG	Ts'ang	Ts'ang	Ts'ang	Ts'ang
952	tsao	Ts'ao	Ts'ao	Ts'ao	Ts'ao
953	Tsâh	Ts'âh	..	..	..
954	TSE	Ts'ei	Ts'é	..	..
955	TSEH	Ts'eih	Ts'éh	..	..
956	TSEIN	Ts'ein	Ts'éin	..	..
957	TSEING	..	Ts'éing	..	..
958	Tsěh	..	Ts'eh	..	Ts'eh
959	Tsen	..	Ts'en	..	Ts'en
960	Tseng	..	Ts'eng	..	Ts'eng
961	Tseo	Ts'êo	..	..	Ts'eo
962	Tseoh	Ts'êoh	..	..	..
963	TSEU	Ts'ou	Ts'eu	Ts'ou	..
964	tsi	Ts'i	Ts'i	..	Ts'i
965	tsih	Ts'ih	Ts'ih	..	Ts'ih
966	tsian	..	Ts'ian	..	..
967	tsiang	Ts'iang	Ts'iang	..	Ts'iang
968	tsiao	Ts'iao	Ts'iao	..	Ts'iao
969	Tsie	Ts'iei	Ts'ie	..	..
970	Tsieh	Ts'ieih	Ts'ieh	..	..
971	Tsiě	..	Ts'ie	..	Ts'ie
972	Tsiěh	..	Ts'ieh	..	Ts'ieh
973	Tsien	Ts'ien	Ts'ien	..	Ts'ien
974	Tsín	Ts'in	Ts'in	..	Ts'in

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
975	TSING	Ts'ing	Ts'ing	..	Ts'ing
976	Tsioh	Ts'ioh	Ts'ioh	..	Ts'ioh
977	TSIU	Ts'iu	Ts'iu	..	Ts'iu
978	TSO	Ts'o	Ts'ò	..	Ts'o
979	TSOH	Ts'oh	Ts'òh	..	Ts'oh
980	Tsoā	Ts'oā	Ts'o	Ts'o	..
981	Tsoan	Ts'oan	Ts'òan	..	..
982	TSONG	Ts'ong	Ts'òng	..	Ts'ong
983	Tsoon	Ts'un	Ts'un	Ts'un	..
984	Tsoong	Ts'ung	Ts'ung	Ts'ung	..
985	Tson	Ts'ê	Ts'ö	Ts'ê	..
986	TSOUH	Ts'êh	..	..	..
987	TSU	Ts'u	Ts'u	Ts'u	Ts'u
988	TSUH	Ts'uh	Ts'uh	..	Ts'uh
989	Tsui	Ts'ui	Ts'ui	Ts'ui	Ts'ui
990	Tsun	Ts'ên	Ts'ăn	Ts'ên	..
991	TSUNG	Ts'êng	Ts'äng	Ts'êng	..
992	TSÜ	Ts'ü	Ts'ü	..	Ts'ü
993	TSÜEIN	Ts'üein	Ts'üéin	..	..
994	TSÜEING	..	Ts'üéing	..	..
995	Tsüen	..	Ts'üen	..	Ts'üen
996	TSWAN	{ Ts'uan Ts'wan }	Ts'wan	Ts'uan	Ts'uan
997	TSWANG	Ts'wang	Ts'wang	..	..
998	Tswai	Ts'wai	Ts'wai	..	..
999	Tswe	{ Ts'uei Ts'wei }	Ts'wé	..	..
1000	Tswen	Ts'wen	Ts'wen	..	..
1001	TSWOI	..	Ts'woi	..	..
1002	TSWUN	{ Ts'uên Ts'wên }	Ts'wăn	..	..
1003	TSWUNG	..	Ts'wäng	..	..
1004	Tshi	Tsh'i	Tsh'i	..	..
1005	Tshian	Tsh'ian	Tsh'ian	..	..
1006	Tshiang	Tsh'iang	Tsh'iang	..	..
1007	Tshiao	Tsh'iao	Tsh'iao	..	..
1008	Tshiě	Tsh'ie	Tsh'ie	..	..
1009	Tshin	Tsh'in	Tsh'in	..	..
1010	Tshing	Tsh'ing	Tsh'ing	..	..
1011	Tshioong	Tsh'iuug	Tsh'iuug	..	..
1012	Tshiu	Tsh'iu	Tsh'iu	..	..
1013	Tshü	Tsh'ü	Tsh'ü	..	..
1014	Tshüan	Tsh'üan	Tsh'üan	..	..

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
1015	Tshüoa	Tsh'üoă	Tsh'üo	..	..
1016	Tsr	Tsr'i	Ts'r'	..	..
1017	Tsra	Tsr'a	Tsr'a	..	..
1018	Tsrai	Tsr'ai	Tsr'ai	..	..
1019	Tsran	Tsr'an	Tsr'an	..	..
1020	Tsrao	Tsr'ao	Tsr'ao	..	..
1021	Tsre	Tsr'ei	Tsr'é	..	..
1022	Tsren	Tsr'en	Tsr'en	..	..
1023	Tsroa	Tsr'oă	Tsr'o	..	..
1024	Tsroong	Tsr'ung	Tsr'ung	..	..
1025	Tsru	Tsr'u	Tsr'u	..	..
1026	Tsrun	Tsr'ên	Tsr'ăn	..	..
1027	Tsrung	Tsr'êng	Tsr'ăng	..	..
1028	Tsrwai	Ts'rwai	Tsr'wai	..	..
1029	Tsrwang	Ts'rwang	Tsr'wang	..	..
1030	Tsrwe	Ts'rwei	Tsr'wé	..	..
1031	u	U	U	..	U
1032	uH	Uh	Ūh	..	Uh
1033	Un	Ēn	Ān	Ēn	..
1034	UNG	Ēng	Ăng	Ēng	..
1035	Wa	Wa	Wa	Wa	Ua
1036	WA	Wau	Wa	..	..
1037	WAH	Wauh	Wah	..	Uah
1038	WAI	Wai	Wai	Wai	Uai
1039	Wan	Wan	Wan	Wan	Uan
1040	WANG	Wang	Wang	Wang	Uang
1041	We	Wei	Wé	Wei	Uei
1042	Wen	Wen	Wen	Wen	Uen
1043	Wo	Wo	Wò	..	..
1044	Woh	Woh	Wòh	..	..
1045	Woa	Woă	Wo	Wo	..
1046	Woan	Woan	Wòan	..	..
1047	WOI	..	Woi	..	..
1048	Woong	Wung	Wung	..	..
1049	Woue	Wêei	..	..	..
1050	Wu	Wu	Wu	Wu	..
1051	Wuh	Wuh	Wuh	..	..
1052	WUN	Wên	Wăn	Wên	..
1053	WUNG	Wêng	Wăng	Wêng	..
1054	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ia
1055	YA	Yau	Ya	..	..
1056	YAH	Yauh	Yah	..	Iah
1057	YAI	Yai	Yai	Yai	Iai

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C. I. M.
1058	YANG	Yang	Yang	Yang	lang
1059	YAO	Yao	Yao	Yao	lao
1060	YE	Yei	Yé	..	..
1061	YEH	Yeih	Yéh	..	..
1062	YEIN	Yein	Yein	..	..
1063	YEING	..	Yeing	..	..
1064	Yě	..	Ye	Yeh	Ie
1065	Yēh	..	Yeh	..	Ieh
1066	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Ien
1067	Yeo	Yêo	..	..	..
1068	Yeoh	Yêoh	..	..	..
1069	Yian	Yian	Yian	..	..
1070	Yiě	Yie	Yie	..	..
1071	Yien	Yien	Yien	..	..
1072	Yin	Yin	Yin	Yin	In
1073	YING	Ying	Ying	Ying	Ing
1074	Yiu	Yiu	Yiu	..	Iu
1075	Yo	Yo	Yò	..	..
1076	YOH	Yoh	Yòh	..	Ioh
1077	Yoa	Yoa	Yo	Yo	..
1078	YONG	Yong	Yòng	..	Iong
1079	Yoong	Yung	Yung	Yung	..
1080	YU	Yu	Yu	Yu	Iu
1081	YUH	..	Yuh	..	Iuh
1082	Yüeh	Yueh	Yueh	..	..
1083*	yü	Yü	Yü	Yü	Ü
1084	Yüh	..	Yüh	..	Üh
1085	Yüan	Yüan	Yüan	Yüan	..
1086	YÜEH	..	Yüeh	..	..
1087	YÜEIN	Yüein	Yüéin	..	..
1088	YÜEING	..	Yüéing	..	..
1089	Yüě	Yüe	Yüe	Yüeh	..
1090	Yüeh	..	Yüeh	..	Üeh
1091	Yüen	Yüen	Yüen	..	Üen
1092	Yüin	Yüin	Yüin	..	Üin
1093	YÜING	..	Yüing	..	..
1094	Yün	Yün	Yün	Yün	..

* The y in all these before ü is more properly perhaps, in some cases certainly, silent, as indicated by C. I. M. spelling, but as y, as the lists show, is generally used and is in no danger of confusion, and so no necessity of indicating when it is silent, and when its proper sound combines with the ü it has been considered best to use y as the initial before ü in the N. system, as by Dr. M and the others. Yü is the better spelling, as yu is of its corresponding sound.

	N.	M.	Wm.	W.	C I. M.
1095	Yüoa	Yüoă	Yüo	..	..
1096	z	Tsï	Tsz'	Tsü	Tsï
1097	Za	Tsa	Tsa	Tsa	Tsa
1098	za	Tsau	Tsa	..	..
1099	zAH	Tsauh	Tsah	..	Tsah
1100	zAI	Tsai	Tsai	Tsai	Tsai
1101	Zan	Tsan	Tsan	Tsan	Tsan
1102	ZANG	Tsang	Tsang	Tsang	Tsang
1103	ZAO	Tsao	Tsao	Tsao	Tsao
1104	Zâh	Tsâh	..	..	..
1105	ZE	Tsei	Teé	Tsei	..
1106	ZEh	Tseih	Tséh	..	..
1107	ZEIN	Tsein	Tséin	..	..
1108	ZEING	..	Tséing	..	..
1109	Zêh	..	Tseh	..	Tseh
1110	Zen	Tsen	Tsen	..	Tsen
1111	Zeng	..	Tseng	..	Tseng
1112	Zeo	Tsêo	..	..	Tseo
1113	Zeoh	Tsêoh	..	..	..
1114	ZEU	Tsou	Tsen	Tsou	..
1115	ZI	Tsi	Tsi	..	Tsi
1116	ZIH	Tsih	Tsih	..	Tsih
1117	ZIAN	..	Tsian	..	..
1118	ZIANG	Tsiang	Tsiang	..	Tsiang
1119	ZIAO	Tsiao	Tsiao	..	Tsiao
1120	Zie	Tsei	Tsié	..	..
1121	Zieh	Tsieih	Tsiéh	..	..
1122	Ziě	..	Tsie	..	Tsie
1123	Ziêh	..	Tsieh	..	Tsieh
1124	Zien	Tsien	Tsien	..	Tsien
1125	Zin	Tsin	Tsin	..	Tsin
1126	ZING	Tsing	Tsing	..	Tsing
1127	Zioh	Tsioh	Tsioh	..	Tsioh
1128	ZIU	Tsiu	Tsiu	..	Tsiu
1129	zo	Tso	Tsò	..	Tso
1130	zOH	Tsoh	Tsòh	..	Tsoh
1131	Zoa	Tsoă	Tso	Tso	..
1132	Zoan	Tsoan	Tsòan	..	..
1133	ZONG	Tsong	Tsòng	..	Tsong
1134	Zou	Tsê	Tsô	Tsê	..
1135	zOUH	Tsêh	..	..	..
1136	Zoon	Tsun	Tsun	Tsun	..
1137	Zoong	Tsung	Tsung	Tsung	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
1138	ZU	Tsu	Tsu	Tsu	Tsu
1139	ZUH	Tsuh	Tsuh	..	Tsuh
1140	Zui	Tsui	Tsui	Tsui	Tsui
1141	ZUN	Tsên	Tsăn	Tsên	..
1142	ZUNG	Tsêng	Tsăng	Tsêng	..
1143	ZŪ	Tsü	Tsü	..	Tsü
1144	ZŪE	Tsüei	Tsüé	..	..
1145	ZŪEH	..	Tsüéh	..	..
1146	Züch	..	Tsüeh	..	Tsüeh
1147	ZÜIN	Tsüin	Tsüin	..	Tsüin
1148	ZÜING	..	Tsüing	..	..
1149	Zwa	Tswa	Tswa	..	..
1150	Zwai	Tswai	Tswai	..	..
1151	ZWAN	{ Tsuan Tswan }	Tswan	Tsuan	Tsuan
1152	ZWANG	Tswang	Tswang	..	..
1153	Zwe	{ Tsuei Tswai }	Tswé	..	..
1154	Zweh	Tsweih	Tswéh	..	..
1155	Zwen	Tswen	Tswen	..	Tsuen
1156	ZWOI	..	Tswoi	..	..
1157	ZWUN	{ Tsûên Tswên }	Tswăn	..	..
1158	ZWUNG	..	Tswăng	..	..
1159	Zh	Ji	Zh	Jih	..
1160	Zhan	Jan	Zhan	Jan	..
1161	Zhang	Jang	Zhang	Jang	..
1162	Zhao	Jao	Zhao	Jao	..
1163	Zheu	Jou	Zheu	Jou	..
1164	Zhoon	Jun	Zhun	Jun	..
1165	Zhoong	Jung	Zhung	Jung	..
1166	Zhou	Jê	Zhō	Jê	..
1167	Zhoa	Joă	Zho	Jo	..
1168	Zhu	Ju	Zhu	Ju	..
1169	Zhui	Jui	Zhui	Jui	..
1170	Zhun	Jên	Zhăn	Jên	..
1171	Zhung	Jêng	Zhăng	Jêng	..
1172	Zhwan	Jwan	Zhwan	Juan	..
1173	Zhi	Tshi	Tshi	..	..
1174	Zhian	Tshian	Tshian	..	..
1175	Zhiang	Tshiang	Tshiang	..	..
1176	Zhiao	Tshiao	Tshiao	..	..
1177	Zhiě	Tshie	Tshie	..	..

	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>C. I. M.</i>
1178	Zhin	Tshin	Tshin	..	..
1179	Zhing	Tshing	Tshing	..	..
1180	Zhioong	Tshiung	Tshiung	..	..
1181	Zhiu	Tshiu	Tshiu	..	..
1182	Zhü	Tshü	Tshü	..	..
1183	Zhüin	Tshüin	Tshüin	..	..
1184	Zhüoa	Tshüoă	Tshüo	..	..
1185	Zhran	Jran	Zhran	..	..
1186	Zhrang	Jrang	Zhrang	..	..
1187	Zhrao	Jrao	Zhrao	..	..
1188	Zhreo	Jrêo	..	..	..
1189	Zhriě	Jrie	Zhrie	..	..
1190	Zhrin	Jrin	Zhrin	..	..
1191	Zhroong	Jrung	Zhrung	..	..
1192	Zhru	Jru	Zhru	..	..
1193	Zhrwan	Jrwan	Zhrwan	..	..
1194	Zra	Tsra	Tsra	..	..
1195	Zrai	Tsrai	Tsrai	..	..
1196	Zran	Tsran	Tsran	..	..
1197	Zrao	Tsrao	Tsrao	..	..
1198	Zren	Tsren	Tsren	..	..
1199	Zroong	Tsrung	Tsrung	..	..
1200	Zru	Tsru	Tsru	..	..
1201	Zrun	Tsrên	Tsrăn	..	..
1202	Zrung	Tsrêng	Tsrăng	..	..
1203	Zrw	Tsrwî	Tsrw'	..	..
1204	Zrwa	Tsrwai	Tsrwai	..	..
1205	Zrwang	Tsrwang	Tsrwang	..	..
1206	Zwe	Tsrwei	Tsrwei	..	..
1207	Zrwoa	Tsrwoă	Tsrwo	..	..

THE ABOVE LISTS are comprehensive and reliable. They have been carefully prepared from all the tabulated and reliable quarters now at hand. There is good reason to believe they contain the large and main portion of all the syllables that are to be found in all mandarin-speaking districts that are of a pure and important mandarin character. As far as spelling is concerned, or a system of spelling desirable, it can be quite confidently affirmed that the syllables, as found in the above list, contain quite all the separate and important sounds with which we will have to do, however much the number of the syllables may be increased,

and this is no doubt true, because in the list here given are found all the main sounds that are to be found in the English tongue, which indicates that the natural and important sounds of the human voice are to be found in this list. The sounds of the vowels are especially complete, and the consonants are nearly so.

This list shows that in the mandarin the vowel and consonant sounds correspond quite entirely with those found in English, and this, notwithstanding the English tongue, has appropriated the sounds and syllables of all the best tongues, ancient and modern, known to the human race. We can confidently suppose then that the mandarin districts still to be canvassed and tabulated will not, to any great extent, add to the number of the pure sounds of the human voice as found in the mandarin gathered up into the above lists.

COMMITTEE ON ROMANIZATION.

The appointment by the last Conference of a Romanization Committee seems to be opportune. And while before, in the mandarin districts especially, facts were not sufficiently gathered to make a working basis, or decide on anything definite, either as to the character of the sounds, the number of them, or a proper spelling of the whole, yet now it would seem that delay is unnecessary, as we have practically gathered up all the facts necessary to make a beginning, and they are now presented in this tabulated form for convenience of consideration. The appointment of a committee and thus securing united action is also in its favor, and it is hoped that this committee, by wise action, will be able to secure as far as possible a consensus of opinion of all those in different parts of the mandarin district, and be able to settle on a general and practical system of spelling and course of action that will be generally approved, and will eventually secure united action in this important department of evangelistic effort in and with the spoken tongue in all this large and influential mandarin district in China. This

united action is the more necessary and desirable, since now the Conference Committees on Bible Revision are well started in their work, and it is hoped that especially the mandarin division will give us a union version of easy, graceful and noble colloquial that can be romanized by the general system in any locality and be well understood among all the people. Notwithstanding the important place that the spoken tongue and its Romanization should have in all our work, yet the most important task before this Romanization Committee is to prepare for and bring the result of their efforts in unison with the work of the revision of the Mandarin Bible. When this version is finished in its final and accepted form it will then be ready for its Romanization and use as far as needed in that form. In order to this it is extremely desirable that a general and practicable Romanization be adopted and generally agreed on, so that those in the large and influential mandarin centres, whose special phase of mandarin is peculiar, and at the same time important, as being a pure dialect of the general mandarin, and also covering a large district, may romanize the one version, so as to be used throughout that large district.

ONE ROMANIZED BIBLE.

This is practicable, for these districts, however many they may be, and are only so many, because of the vast extent of country and the untold millions that use the mandarin. It is believed that practically there will not be such variation throughout the mandarin district as to require many, or indeed any entire separate Romanization of our revised mandarin version, in order to be used in all the mandarin district. One Romanization of the version would be all that is necessary if it were not that the same character and word is so variously pronounced in different parts.

While the pronunciation of the same character differs greatly, the same sound in different places is not so greatly

different, and so the spelling of it need not always be changed. This difficulty, from whatever cause, in romanizing a version can be overcome much as it is done in the character. For example the Shanghai and Soochow versions are not entirely new versions. But the Soochow is different from the Shanghai by the changes only, which are necessary to suit the necessities in Soochow. This, it is thought, can also be done in Romanization of the version, not a new one will be necessary for Peking or Nanking but the one will only differ from the other in such places where it is required to suit the necessities of the place. This, it must be remembered, is not a new Romanization of each place but only in the necessary changes, which will be fewer no doubt than most anyone would suppose, which can be judged from the fact that any one from any of these great centres can preach acceptably in any of the others before he changes his dialect. This plan is made the more practicable from the fact that one spelling of the same sound can be used in a large district. The C. I. M. for example have thought it practicable to make a system on the basis that one and the same spelling will do for words and whole sets of words pronounced entirely different in different places, and to a certain extent this is practicable. And while it is not the best and cannot be carried out everywhere over the mandarin district yet it has no doubt proved practicable in a large degree. This at least shows that for small and unimportant districts it will not be necessary to make special Romanizations for all, but that of any large centre as Peking or Nanking will cover a large district. Experience in Nanking shows it can be widely used. The Nanking books in Romanization can be used by all those here from Hupeh, Ningpo, or across the river, and old women from these distant places can learn our Nanking Romanization quickly and easily. Then again the practicability of the Romanization and the extent over which a version can be used is shown from the experience already in its use. We have found in this place that

those acquainted with the Ningpo Romanization can take up our Nanking books and read and teach in them without using any perceptible time or making any great effort. This facility with which the natives taught any Romanization, even of the dialects, can change to that of another entirely different, makes it very plain that a Romanization of the mandarin, as herein suggested, not of a new version entire or a new spelling but in one uniform system of spelling, in which necessary changes to suit great districts had been made, would not prevent any one in any district, who had been taught to read the Romanization from going to any of the others, however distant; and immediately use the romanized version of the new place. And I am free to assert that not only would it be easy for one to pass from one mandarin district to another and easily use the mandarin version of another district, but the use of the Romanization in any dialect as Ningpo or Canton will enable any native to be at home in his romanized version of the Bible in a distant province in a very short time. These considerations relieve largely the practical difficulties in the way of using the romanized version of the Bible and other books. It is to this problem a uniform romanized version of the revised mandarin Bible for all the mandarin districts of China that it is hoped the Conference Committee will address itself and call to its aid all the brethren now scattered over all the mandarin district. To this most desirable end what is necessary to be undertaken and accomplished?

SYSTEM OF SPELLING.

The first thing necessary is to decide on a system of spelling. The confusion in this matter only makes it the more necessary as far as our work with the natives go and the task proposed of one union romanized version of our revised mandarin Bible. It is true any Romanization will do if agreed upon; the worst of the five above adopted would do very well for practical purposes

if only agreed on. So then practically it does not matter what is settled on, so that something is settled on. While this is so, yet no one can agree to allow such an important work as the Romanization of our Bible to be dismissed in so summary a way. This should receive the first and best thought of the committee. And all interested in the Bible and its future in China should be willing to help in every way and not in the least obstruct the selection and settling of that system of spelling which shall best further the producing of that romanized version of mandarin in China, which will be best to meet the difficulties to be overcome, and which will best secure to the millions of the mandarin-speaking people a simple Romanization of the Bible in their own and best form of their spoken tongue. This glorious consummation is not so utopian as many would think, or as any might suppose, who have not given the matter considerable thought based on the careful consideration of all the facts in the case.

All the 1,200 mandarin syllables are given here in a list with five different spellings; besides these systems every one professes to have his own spelling, but when examined all private spellings do not differ greatly from one or other of the five systems above given, and in reality these five spellings do not differ greatly among themselves. It will be no difficult task for the committee, properly helped and supported by their brethren in all the mandarin districts, to harmonize the systems of spelling in the above tables. With this printed list before them the points needing consideration can be easily seen, and the consideration and settlement of each and all should take no wearisome length of time if the help and sympathy of brethren in every place be heartily extended, as we have no doubt it will. The differences in the systems given relate to only a few points, and the nature and sum of them can be easily seen from the following comparative differences of the five spellings given in a complete table of

DIFFERENT SPELLINGS.

First.—The Vowels.

1. A, Dr. M., unlike the others, uses au for a as in fall.
2. E, as in prey and grey. Wm. uses é, N. e, the others ei.
3. Eo, by C. I. M. and N.=Dr. M.'s êo.
4. Eu, by Wm. and N.=ou of W. and M.
5. O, as in go, by M., C. I. M. and N., but ò by Wm.
6. Oa, by N.=oă by M.=o by Wm. and W.
7. Oo, as in good, by N.=the u before n and ng of the others.
8. Ou, as in touch, when a final, by N.=ê by M. and W.=ö by Wm. and æ by C. I. M.
9. U, medial as in sun, is ă by Wm.; u and ou by N. and ê by W. and M. The variation of this sound, the e before r, as in her or perch, is ê by W. and M., but u and ou is used by N., the same as for the sound of short u.
10. W and y for u and i by all, except C. I. M.

Second.—Anomalous Vowels.

11. For these Wm. and N. use the consonants alone; W. ũ, and C. I. M. and M. ĩ added to the consonants.

Third.—Consonants.

12. Aspirates and unaspirates are distinguished by diacritical marks only by all, except N., which uses in their stead the letters p, t, k, ch and ts for the so-called aspirates, and j, g, b, d and z for the corresponding unaspirates.
13. J, as z in brazier or azure, by W. and M., and zh by Wm. and N.
14. H, when final, is the fifth tone of the south by all but W.
15. Hs is used by all but Wm.

These are all the differences in the several systems needing consideration. They are very few and not difficult to harmonize. In the attempt it should be remembered that the object is for its use among the natives and by them, and not for foreigners. None of the above systems but N. were made exclusively for the natives. The others have answered their

purpose well, and now serve to assist in the selecting and adopting that system which most naturally and consistently spells all the syllables for this native use alone. This is different from a scientifically accurate system like Dr. M's. for the accurate and schooled ear of the foreigner. For example the N. system being for use among the natives is less accurate, but is freer from diacritical marks, and while sufficiently exact is more practicable for use among the natives, but perhaps not so good for the foreign student of the language.

With this kept in view a harmony of the above points will not be difficult, and I will give what seems to be best for the native use:—

Harmony.

1. It would not seem necessary to introduce au for a in fall in any district, yet if found absolutely necessary in any locality it might be used as in the dialects. In Nanking it is not necessary or best.
2. It would be best to introduce the continental use of e as in grey and prey.
- 3 and 4. Eo and eu. Either of these would probably represent this sound in its various phases, which are given above as being three, but represented only in these two ways. It has a distinct o sound in the north, and perhaps eo might be best for general use, but if in any locality two spellings are necessary, which is not at all likely, both could be used.
5. O as in go.
6. Oa, and not oă.
7. Oo, and not u. Oo has no other use; well represents the sound and produces no confusion, and also will then leave the letter u free for its natural, varied and important uses.
8. Ou as in touch as a final in N.=ê of M. and W.=ö of Wm. and=ae of C. I. M. There is therefore considerable confusion in this sound, because a final, and it is also so modified by tone and euphonic emphasis and so variously

pronounced in different places, and besides is a sound while not in some varieties unknown to us, this use is entirely peculiar to the Chinese, hence the differences in the lists above given, and the difficulty of determining exactly what it is. Dr. M. remarks, Intro., p. x. ii.: 'There is a difference of opinion in Nanking as to whether it is e as in met, or her and perch,' and says he himself hears it e in met. The truth is it is neither. The real and older sound is that of short u as ou in touch, as if doubled or held on to in its pronunciation and variously modified by the emphasis of tone and euphony in the various connections in which it is used. It is also true that now it may be heard in all three sounds: e in met and her and ou in touch, by strangers in the city and careless speakers from the city or the north and other places. As this difficulty exists in the north and south it will give no great trouble if each district use that spelling which most nearly represents it after carefully determining what the sound really is. If e in met, use e alone, or if necessary ě. If the sound is a very emphatic e as in her or perch, so as to need distinction from u in urge or sun, let it be written as by W. or M. thus ê. But if it be short u as in sun or ou in touch, however modified by tone or position, or if even it be the sound of e before r as in her or perch, then write it with u or ou as in the N. system above. These e before r sounds and variations of short u should not be spelt differently for native use, as they are kindred and essentially the same, and moreover the short u represents them sufficiently near in all their variations (see Intro. above) for practical use among the natives.

9. U, medial as in sun, is by Wm. ǔ, by M. and W. ê, and by N. u and ou. This as just explained is best represented by its proper letter u and ou as seen in N. system above and not by ê.

10. Refers to the use of w and y, as vowels in place of u and i, which is generally admitted to be best, yet in application there are some few exceptions in the lists above, but these do not alter the rule as generally accepted.
11. The matter of these anomalous vowels is discussed in Intro. above, and it needs only to be said here: The consonants alone fully represent the sound, and to add ŭ or ĭ with silent value is useless, but if anything is added ĭ would seem the better, but the consonants alone answer all the purpose necessary and in many ways for the natives is best as in Wm. and N. above.
12. On the aspirates and unaspirates see remarks of Dr. M. and those in Intro. above. It would seem probably best for the purpose of this proposed system for use exclusively among the natives, to use the letters given in place of the aspirate marks, but in any locality where the *three sounds* occur, for example the b, p and p' as in the dialects, why in that locality use the three, but where only the two, either b and p, or p and p', or b and p' are found, then use the b and p, etc., and not the aspirate mark p', etc. This would seem by a great deal the best for the natives, who of course have no choice in the matter and do not appreciate these differences, and we should yield our own preferences of scientific accuracy and give them what is practically the best. The aspiration, also, it may be remarked, is not a developed sound, and its absence in English shows it does not belong to a developed tongue, and if by introducing the letters in place of the marks will assist them to drop these sounds it will be of great advantage to their tongue in speaking, and no doubt when developed these sounds will largely, if not entirely, drop out, and the letters will then have their proper value.
13. This if the aspiration marks be not used, must be changed from j to zh, which latter accurately enough represents it and is less liable to be misunderstood.

14. This final h as representing the fifth tone had better be retained for use in those districts where this tone is so emphatic and plays so important a part in the spoken tongue. This can be easily adopted; if W.'s use of final h or ih be dropped out it will then cause no confusion to use it where needed as in Nanking.

I will now try to give according to the harmony of the five systems given in the above lists the systems and principles governing a Romanization, which I think will, in the most part, be acceptable to all those interested and, with, probably but few alterations, it is hoped, will be agreed to by all in the mandarin district.

A GENERAL SYSTEM OF ROMANIZATION.

Vowels.

1. *A*. For all sounds of a, except those otherwise mentioned in this below. The au for a as in fall and â as in ask and last, if very necessary to distinguish it in the Romanization of any locality.

2. *E*. Its leading sound as in its continental use as e in prey and obey.

3. *E*. When a medial or marked (ě) and always before n as e in met. The letter e should be uniformly used for these sounds and not for the sounds of u and variations of it, especially not for the short sound of u as in sun.

4. *Ê*. This sound of e as in her or perch, that is, the sound of e before r, if in any locality is so emphatic as to make it desirable to have it distinguished in the Romanization it can be thus used as by W. and M. But, as is most likely, in any case the letter u as u in urge or sun or touch can be used as well and without confusion then the marked ê had best be dropped. See explanations above and how it is practically the short sound of u and had best be represented by the letter u and not burden the Romanization with the marked ê.

5 *I*. The leading sound as in machine, and second as in chin and pin, and if necessary in any instance to distinguish it marked thus ĭ.

6. *O*. This as in go.

7. *U*. When alone or as a final is as u in rule for the leading sound.

8. *U*. When as a final is prolonged and emphasized and modified by tone, etc., then it is practically the short sound of u as in sun, or ou in touch, and is well represented by the diagraph ou. I cannot think of a better mode of representing it. All represent it different: Wm. by ö, W. and M. by ê and C. I. M. by æ. Dr. M.'s and W.'s is to represent the e as in her or perch. If in any locality this sound is emphatic it might be thus represented, and Dr. M. gives it as e in met, and if this is the distinct pronunciation then the e should be used, but unless the sound of e in her is emphatic it will be best to use the short sound of u and the diagraph ou as in touch is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes among the natives.

9. *U*. When a medial as u in sun or touch by the letter u, and when needed to distinguish by ou as in touch.

10. *W* and *Y*. As vowels for u and i.

Diagraphs and Diphthongs.

1. *Ai*. The long sound of i as in ice. This has generally been used for this vowel.

2. *Ao*. As ou in loud and proud this is also generally used.

3. *Ei*. It is best not to use these as a diagraph for the continental e for long a, but to reserve these letters when they come together for separate use in their leading sounds, e for long a as in prey and i as in machine. This remark is made necessary on ei, because of its use in some of the systems for the long sound of a.

4. *Eo* and *Eu*. See explanation of these above; although there are three distinct shades of this sound yet these two

spellings of it will be sufficient; indeed one of them would do very well to represent the three sounds to the natives, especially as never more than one is found in a locality. But perhaps where there is an o in it the eo would be best, and where it is more of a guttural and but slight if any o sound, and especially when more of u sound then eu would be best. These two diagraphs ought to be sufficient to represent the variations of this peculiar sound in any locality.

5. *Oo*. This for the sound of oo in good. This will liberate the letter u for its very important regular and leading uses.

6. *Ou*. Always for the short sound of u and its variations when necessary to distinguish it.

7. *Yu*. For the sound of the regular long u as in unite and you. It is a compound sound as in English.

8. *Yü*. For the peculiar sound of ü. It is the corresponding sound of the last yu, and is like it given with initial y and for the same reasons. This is used generally in the above systems.

Vowels and Consonants and their Compounds used as Words.

The Vowel Words.

A, ah, ai, ao, e, ĕ, ěh, eo, eu, i, ih, o, oh, oa, ou, ouh, u, uh, yu, yuh, yü, yüh. These twenty-two vowel sounds are used as words in the list of syllables given above.

The Consonant Words or Anomalous Vowels.

Ch, j, r, rh, s, sh, ts, z, tsr, sr, zrw. These are all used as words and constitute the anomalous vowels which some would indicate by the ĭ after the consonants to represent the peculiar sound of each as a vowel or word. But this in a system for the Chinese would be unnecessary and confusing. The natural and simple sounds of these consonants is sufficiently represented by the consonants themselves for practical use among the natives.

The Initials.

B, ch, d, f, g, h, hs, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, z, zh.

This gives the letters for the aspirated sounds. But if in any locality the three sounds as b, p and p' are emphatic and require to be represented as in the dialects then the aspirate marks had best be used, but if in any given district only two are known, as is mostly the case, and especially when the pronunciation is emphatic, being nearly the English b and p, d and t, etc., then the initial letter and not aspirate marks is best. The aspirated letters then are :—

Ch', k', p, t' and ts'. On these, however, Dr. M. in Intro., p. xix., remarks : “Seeing that neither j, g, b, d and ds, nor ch, k, p, t and ts *perfectly* represent the true sounds it is a question whether in mandarin it would not be better to write the unaspirated sounds with the former letters and simplify the system of spelling by abolishing that awkward ‘. It is as easy to vary from j, g, b, d and ds as it is to vary from ch, k, p, t and ts.”

There are still a few initials given in the above list, which are of a colloquial nature and of a limited local use, which are here given :—

Ng, sr, tsh, tsr, zhr, zr and zrw. These initials are thus given by Dr. M.: Ng, sr, tsh', tsr', jr, tsr and tsrw.

The Finals.

A, ah, ai, an, ang, ao, âh, e, eh, ein, eing, ě, ěh, en, eng, eo, eoh, eu, h, i, ih, ĭ, ia, iah, iai, ian, iang, iao, ie, ieh, iein, ieing, iě, iěh, ien, in, ing, ioh, ioa, iong, ioong, iu, iuh, o, oh, oa, oan, oi, ong, oon, oong, ou, ouh, oue, oui, u, uh, uan, ue, uěh, ui, un, ung, ü, üh, ūan, üe, üeh, üein, üeing, üe, üěh, ūen, ūin, ūing, ün, ūoa, ūun, ūung, wa, wah, wai, wan, wang, wâh, we, weh, wěh, wen, woa, woan, woi, wouh, wu, wun, wung.

This list of finals does not give the sound of e as in her or perch, marked by W. and M. thus Ê. If in any locality this sound is so different from u in urge or sun and touch as to require its separate spellings then in that locality the spelling ê would run through all those sounds spelt by u in this list of finals. However, unless very emphatic, ê had best not be used, and if used to any extent then in those syllables which have short u use the letter u or ou, and not ê.

In this list of finals also w is given for u, but in any locality where the u is so emphatic as to need to be distinguished the u may be used. Dr. M. thinks the w, uniformly used, would be best, and unless in very special cases should be, and y of course should be always used as an initial and not i.

These then give the principles of a complete and practicable system of spelling for the natives to be used in the Romanization of our Revised Mandarin Bible and all mandarin books that are needed to teach the natives, especially those of them who are shut up by many barriers from using the character, even in those of our best and simplest mandarin books. These changes suggested give us the principles of a system the freest possible from diacritical marks, simple, that is, the powers of the letters being the regular and leading sounds of the letters in English, except the one long a sound of e in grey and prey which follows the use of e in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe. It accurately enough represents all the sounds, and is easily learned, and the natives in learning the powers of the letters in their own tongue practically learn their use in English. The system is also of course consistent with itself, as no system in the first introduction should be made inconsistent with itself as our English spelling notably is. It is comprehensive, embracing practically all the necessary mandarin syllables, and is capable of easy extension on the same lines, and will be able to spell, by application of the principles here given, all the mandairn

sounds which our increased knowledge may make it necessary to add, without being burdened with diacritical marks, at least to any great extent. No doubt the sounds and syllables yet to be canvassed of real important and proper mandarin sounds will not increase the number here given in the above lists very greatly, and certainly, however increased, will not require any great departure from the system indicated in this explanation of a general Romanization. And as these principles of romanizing all the sounds and syllables of the entire body of mandarin contain all the important parts of the five systems of spelling here given, and harmonizes the differences in a simple and practical way for the use of it among the natives, and as the real genius of each system remains untouched, but only adapted to the larger knowledge of mandarin sounds, and as a large liberty is allowed by the suggested system to each locality constituting a centre of important mandarin for those of such district to decide what is the important sounds of it, their nature, and how best represented by the system here suggested, for all these reasons it is hoped no serious objection can be raised to the system here indicated, and especially as it romanizes all the mandarin here tabulated so simply, consistently and so free from all those awkward and unseemly diacritical marks which in a system for the natives are so unnecessary and confusing.

There is one more important point in connection with this general system that needs remark.

The Tones.

In romanizing mandarin will it be necessary to use marks for tones? If not all agree it will add greatly to the simplicity of the Romanization and also to the looks of the page, and I may add do away with a great deal of the practical difficulties in making a general Romanization for all places. It is hard to see how any degree of unanimity or consensus could be

reached in regard to the tones as they vary so in the same locality, and the same character in its different uses and connections differ so greatly, and the natives are so indefinite themselves in their use. And while any one learning a special mandarin needs to pay great attention to the tones, for the language is essentially a tone language, and without them the ring of the Chinese tongue cannot be secured, yet in a Romanization it would seem certainly best not to represent them in any locality, even though they are marked in emphasis, and quite uniform in usage. The fifth tone, by common consent, is used in the south, and this for certain reasons best be retained, but tones in general, unless it may be a special case as when two sounds may come together all the same, except in tone and meaning, then perhaps an exception might be made in the use of a tone. The system in Nanking, without tone marks, except the fifth, is used without the least trouble, and it is believed the tone marks would not only spoil the page but confuse the reader. When the writing is understood by a native the tones according to his own tongue are naturally put to it, and if marked would not prevent his using his own tongue as he was brought up. No doubt this is true throughout the mandarin district, which makes the addition of tone marks entirely unnecessary.

The Romanization for the Natives.

But after all perhaps will come the old objection, why add any more to the Romanizations we have? These old systems are in use; why not use one of them? But this is no objection to our present purpose; what we want to do is to establish one for use among the natives and not foreigners. We do not wish to change any existing system as explained above; none of them will be really changed, yet all adapted to the wider district and increased sounds and syllables and harmonized with the essential principles of each preserved and all united in a general system, specially intended for and adapted

to the needs of the natives and not foreigners, nor do we want to change those spellings long used in English and well known, such as geographical names, etc. and all those spellings generally adopted in papers, reviews and books. What we establish for the natives will not interfere with these, and need not be adopted for such use. Neither will these established usages interfere with what we want to introduce for native use, and if even it does, and after while what has been used by foreigners becomes adopted in China's accepted system, this will not be a great mistake or inconvenience, but on the contrary will be a great gain to the practicability of a Romanization in China. The adoption of a Romanization by the Chinese will be slow, and in any case must be historically developed ; it cannot be put on them like their long garments. This development will, no doubt, yield various spellings for the same sounds and syllables as in English to, too, two and tu as in tune, etc., and if the future Romanization of China is such so much the better, since they have so many sounds the same with different meanings to a greater extent than in English. It is not best, however, to introduce these various spellings at the first. Therefore if any one studying the language chooses to use W.'s or Wm.'s or C. I. M.'s or M.'s system, or even make a new one for themselves, this will perhaps be best. This, our purpose, however, is entirely different ; we want to select and settle on what is best for the natives and what suits the mandarin district as a whole as far as we can. These systems are all good for their purpose, but all but Dr. M.'s are eminently impracticable for this larger and particular aim for obvious reasons. Neither is this system for the natives to follow any previous historical model of the natives as Kang Hi's, but its object is to represent the living sounds as heard to-day among the people ; what the sounds have been or how represented is not considered, but what is best and most practical now in representing the living sounds of the mandarin district.

NOW THE PROPER TIME.

These few changes suggested above, in order to harmonize the five given systems, can be easily made, as shown in the general system proposed. And now this can be the more easily done, as no systems for the natives have yet been introduced, no books, to speak of yet, romanized. The time for romanizing the Bible has not yet come, and will not until the mandarin Bible has reached its final form and have been accepted by the Bible societies. No school books have been put in it. The C. I. M. have done a little, but a very little has been done in Peking, and in Nanking only the Gospel of Luke, a hymn book and a catechism, so practically nothing has been done. But now before the Bible is revised the Conference Committee can have a general system, by the aid of all in the mandarin district, settled and ready to romanize the Bible and other books at the earliest opportunity.

THE ROMANIZED BIBLE.

The time seems to have arrived to begin and carry on this work, and it is hoped the committee will realize the importance of the task imposed upon them by the conference. Second only to the revision of the Bible is the task of putting it in a form which will make it accessible to all the people. As in the dialects so in the mandarin districts the Bible in character is out of reach of a large portion of those who have been in school a few years and know some characters, and those who cannot read are a vast majority of the people. This proportion is vastly increased when you come to that class who largely compose our Churches. The character is utterly inadequate to meet the needs of teaching our members of all classes to read the Bible, while Romanization has been known to put the New Testament and a hymn book in the hands of an old woman in six months when in character the merest memory knowledge

only could be hoped to have been given, not only in six months but in the remainder of her life. Then to tabulate this magnificent mandarin tongue used by over 200 millions of China and do it in a simple and consistent system and make it take a form practicable in the Bible and in school books, in science and trade, in newspaper and telegraph, this certainly is a work of vast proportions and far reaching results, and needs to be done at once and done well. Before this the time had not come, but now the ripe time has come delay is impracticable, and every energy of the committee should be put forth, and every prejudice put down, and all should unite in this one aim, that this great part of China should have the whole Bible in its best translated form and in the best, smoothest, simplest and most practicable Romanization that our experience and knowledge up to this present can give them.

THE LANGUAGE OF CHINA.

This then is not a matter of simply another Romanization, simply how to best spell the given sounds of the mandarin district, but this is a question of a language for China. The book style is entirely inadequate to the needs of China in any single department. It does not fit into the new teachings of the schools, the new daily paper and periodicals ; it does not suit in trade, telegraph or international intercourse. The book style in short suits nowhere ; it has been tried and found wanting in the new order of things. The same is true of character as a means of writing. It suits nowhere, and will suit less and less the needs of China in schools and all literature, and above all in practical communication in letter and telegraph for various and well-known reasons. But one of the greatest lacks is in its failure to record and in its impracticability in developing this glorious tongue of so many millions of the human race. It is the spoken tongue as heard in the peculiar combinations of the sound, full vowel sounds, in short syllables,

that combine in infinite variety and capable of practically unlimited development, that is, the language of China. The character gives the meaning, but in it the sounds, the real language, its beauty and power, is all passed by and lost in the old and effete picture writing of the most ancient times. This style of character writing has had its use and still retains its old fascination, but it is entirely unequal to writing the varied and beautiful tongue as heard among the people. It is to the gathering up and recording this ancient tongue with its short, full and open voweled syllables that we are doing for China in giving her the Bible and other books in the very best and most general romanized system of the mandarin. In completing this task for China we will do over again for her what Luther did for the German language and what our English Bible has done for our English tongue. This and nothing less. It is the inevitable necessity of a successful missionary work to give to the people among whom they labor not only the best means of writing and a Bible in it, but a language in which to express the wonderful Words of God. And this is the task before us in China as well as in any kingdom, and is especially laid on this Committee on Romanization, for it is only in the proper Romanization of the mandarin tongue that this glorious consummation can be reached.

THE NECESSITY OF A ROMANIZATION.

This of course cannot be attained at once. China moves slowly. It will take her a long while to realize and act on the fact that her high style of composition is impracticable and a great barrier to progress. It will perhaps be a longer time before they will admit that their worshiped character is not only not worshipful, but for them to keep up with the progress now flooding in upon them they must give it up entirely and accept what is easier learned and more conveniently used in the practical walks of life and more efficient in schools and in all teaching

purposes. When would it ever be possible for a paper to be published in Shanghai in character in the simplest style and read by the peasants of Szchwen? When in our Church work would it be possible to put the characterized Bible and hymn book in the hands of all our simple-minded and life-burdened members of city and country? This has shown itself impossible in colloquial districts, and is impossible in our mandarin dialect as well, notwithstanding for present purposes the mandarin, when written simply, does so well, yet it is far from satisfactory, and in no case or place, is it so efficient to teach all classes as the romanized would be, if only one-tenth of the effort was put on the Romanization that now it is necessary to do with the character to make it at all practicable. The present need of Romanization of course is limited, and perhaps will be for some time, because of prejudice of the Chinese for the character. The indifference of missionaries to its practical use as an evangelistic agency and as an instrument of education in all grades of schools, the lack of books in it and the want of teachers to introduce it, all these reasons, for the present make the introduction hard and the demand for it limited. Yet its need is an urgent one, and needed at once in all the mandarin district, not of course for distribution of books in it, nor for new missionaries or others to learn the language, most all of the latter make their own Romanization as they need it, but

FOR THE BIBLE.

Romanized books, especially the Bible, is a great and immediate need for all those in every station, whose capacity, time or lack of energy make the learning of character impossible. I have seen Church members quite earnest and diligent in the midst of their work learning to read the Bible, who at the end of five years could not be said to be able to read the N. T. in simple mandarin. This is not to be wondered at by those who know the task of learning two or three thousand characters, and this moreover, in the midst of daily toil.

It is not too much to say that the large part of all our Church members, men and women, who are gathered from the laboring classes in city and country, and who are tied down from sunrise to sunset with the daily and necessary tasks, must all their days remain ignorant of that blessing of a Bible in their own tongue, in which they were born, if it is to be kept shut up, even in the simplest mandarin in the character. This makes a generally accepted Romanization of the Mandarin Bible an *immediate necessity*. For in no other way than by Romanization can this great boon of The Book be given to the majority of our Church members. Any one by gathering up a few statistics in his own work, and observing a little in his own locality, can find abundant proof of this great lack of any Bible but the romanized meeting the entire needs of our Church work.

FOR COMMUNICATION.

But not only to give all our Church members a Bible is it necessary, but what is only next in importance for a means of communication of our Church members among themselves. How often we are grieved at our members going to a heathen teacher to have a letter written to his or her Christian brother, when the necessity might be so easily relieved by a Romanization, which would make communication as easy and general as known among us, in a short space of time. With a Romanization such ability might be made one of the requirements of Church membership, and so easy is the task of learning it, that but few members would be lost by it. Yet communication first hand among our members is an impossibility, because of the impossible task of learning the character and especially to write it, and a decent letter in it.

And this leads to another reason why a Romanization and a general one in mandarin is of immediate necessity, because not only have our Church members no practicable means of communication but we have none with them. Where is the mission-

ary who has not been grieved over this, and where is the professor of our best schools and teachers of natives everywhere who is so utterly dead to the need of a Romanization that he does not mourn for the lack of an instrument of communication with the students who have graduated under his care and are in distant places. It is fair to say there is not a single teacher or professor or president of a single one of our schools, high or low, who can write himself and does write a private letter to any of his graduates. And this is no wonder, for it is an impossible task when character has to be used, and so every teacher is humiliated, because he has no means of communicating privately with the absent boys or girls, just as the pastors have no means of private communication with the absent members of his flock. But how easily all this might be relieved and is relieved in all those schools in colloquial districts that have a Romanization as in Ningpo. With a Romanization, and a generally accepted one of course is best while not an absolute necessity, this sad difficulty would at once be relieved and made as practicable and easy as it is in English or any other alphabetic tongue. A few minutes a day in any school for three months with a good or any Romanization, would at once relieve this great obstacle to the Gospel in China, which comes from its use of the character. The last time I was in Japan I wrote a letter every mail to the natives under my care, and that with the type writer. It would seem that anyone interested in the natives as pastor or teacher would teach them a Romanization of some kind just for this one purpose if it was no other use. But how much better if all would agree on an acceptable system such as the committee can, and it is hoped will propose, and know ourselves, and have all our natives instructed in a general, carefully selected Romanization. A few months is sufficient for a whole school to learn it by using a few minutes a day, and any of our Church members can learn it, even if before they have never studied and feel there is no use in beginning or trying it.

FOR SCHOOL WORK.

But not only is Romanization useful and a necessity in all these ways, but what may not be supposed by many, it is indispensable in the work of our schools of all grades, and the higher the grade the more it is needed. It cannot be omitted from a proper and complete curriculum of any school. If there were school books in a well selected Romanization no books in character would be needed in Chinese any more than English. But at present in mandarin there are no books at all, and this is a great drawback. But without books and outside of the purpose of teaching in it what is the urgent need of Romanization in all our school work of whatever grade? I will mention one important and necessary use. The one of teaching them their own spoken tongue and language. This may be said is unimportant; they are taught their language in their own books best and by means of the character. But this answer is unsatisfactory, because their own books, classical and mandarin, only teach the language of the books, but do not pretend to and cannot teach the language of every-day life, either in its sounds or colloquial construction. Therefore it is only by means of a proper Romanization that the living mandarin can be taught in our schools in its sounds or in its best grammatical spoken form.

It is needed in schools to know their own tongue which they speak. There are none of us but are tried by our teachers in their utter unreliability in giving us the sounds of their own tongue. They pronounce at random lo and no and give the same character widely different sounds in two successive efforts, yu is next ru, and minor variations without end, so that in some places a consensus of what the sound is, is quite impossible to determine, and there are places where missionaries gathered in goodly numbers in one city for a score of years cannot agree among themselves as to whether door is pronounced by the people mung or men; the e as in met and u as in sun. Now this indefinite-

ness should be relieved in our schools, and can only be by teaching them the nature of a sound by the means of a Romanization. What are considered our best graduates at our best schools when they go to another place cannot learn the language of that place and do not seem to take in that it makes a great difference how they pronounce their words. This is because in the schools where they have had our highest education the Romanization has not been taught; they have not been taught the language of their own homes, and do not know the relation of it and its sounds to the rest of the dialects nor the value of the sounds they utter to the proper expression of thought in their own tongue. Now this lack is the same as if a boy or girl at home had gone through all the study of the schools and had not learned English, and in going around, talked the colloquial of their father's home and was unable to appreciate the accepted pronunciation of a word or to learn it, that their speech might be in accord with the standard English. Now this lack in the education of our mission schools can only be remedied by the use of Romanization and a thorough drilling of the students in the study of their own spoken tongue with its help, without which it would be impossible to do it. The urgent necessity of a Romanization at once for this purpose can be easily seen, and I suppose there is no one so blind as to deny it, for with only the character it is impossible to impart this knowledge. It is needed further in this line to teach them other dialects of the mandarin than their own. They of our schools should be instructed in the sounds of their own colloquial of home or the school they are at, but they should also know the best mandarin of all China, and for this purpose the character is utterly useless; there must be a Romanization and that not only of the local mandarin or part of China as in W.'s system or C. I. M.'s, but rather a comprehensive system as Dr. M's., and still better one, as it is hoped, the committee will settle upon and be generally accepted by all, which can be used in our schools to teach the

boys and girls the entire number of mandarin syllables and the relation of their own dialect to this general mandarin, and what constitutes an accepted sound of standard mandarin, and what is of the nature of a slur and colloquialism, and what is a real vulgarism to be discarded except for practical use in that locality, where the people do not know the proper and standard sounds. This use then of a Romanization is also a present one and a very urgent one, and to meet which a generally adopted system of the very best we can select should be settled at once. Again this is necessary in our schools to teach this magnificent mandarin tongue the 1,200 syllables, which are here tabulated. These in their wonderful combinations each syllable of which having one or more full vowel sounds and run together in terse sentences, which seem sometimes arbitrary, but all according to the laws of accepted usage. This compounding of syllables and construction of sentences must be known by a student before he can be said to have an educated command of his own tongue, and this knowledge can best be secured by the use of a Romanization. To know these various sounds, to study their various combinations as sounds, and to know the laws of and the rhythm of their union in sentences can only be known by their study in and by means of a Romanization. This seems too plain to need any explanation, and the importance of such knowledge and its necessity needs no enforcement to those who know the value of an English education in the proper construction and rhythm of accepted standard English. Certainly no one will deny that only by the use of a Romanization is it possible to instruct the Chinese in such knowledge of their own spoken language in the mandarin as well as any other district. This then again is a present and urgent need in all our mission schools of whatever grade or locality, of the very best and most practicable Romanization, and that not of any special locality as Peking or southern mandarin but a general Romanization of all the mandarin sounds.

ENGLISH INSUFFICIENT.

It may be thought the study of English in the schools answers this purpose, but it will be seen on second thought that the study of English in the native schools cannot take the place of the study of their own spoken tongue. This cannot be the case in China any more than anywhere else, that the study of a foreign tongue, however helpful, will take the place of the study of the orthography and construction of your own tongue. Whatever use English may have it is certain this is not one of them, and for the student in any of our schools to know and get a proper command of his own spoken language he must use a Romanization. While the study of English does not take the place of the study of the vernacular in a Romanization yet on the contrary the study of the vernacular Romanization prepares the way for an easy introduction to the study of English if desired. Indeed it would be well for everyone about to study English to first learn the use and meaning of a system to represent sounds as applied in Romanization to his own vernacular. The advantage of this can be easily seen, which will be shown by good fruits in a fair trial.

VARIOUS USES.

There are some other minor uses of a Romanization which also go to show an immediate necessity for its adoption and introduction into all our work in the mandarin district as well as in regions of the dialects. In the dialects the use of a Romanization can be easily seen, and no dialect should be without its Romanization, but in the mandarin a very important present need is by it to gather up the sounds and syllables of any locality and fix them in a permanent tabulated form. Another is to assist in the developing of the language and fix the terminations as to sounds; this is a very important point, and so fruitful would a use of Romanization be, if universally adopted, that it would gradually transform the whole language of the people from its present monosyllabic form into

To develop
the language.

combinations of various lengths, and also to a greater or lesser degree make the whole language an inflected one in place of a monosyllabic one as it now is, and preserved so by its being written in character. But as soon as it is relieved from this iron bond of a character form it will begin to develop into words of several syllables and into inflecting endings. In short it will become a language based on sound and not on shape. It will gradually appeal more to the ear and less to the eye. It will become more a language of the forum than that of the book. It will be more suited to and of the present age than a fossil of past generations. This is an incidental use of a Romanization, and it indicates the grand results to follow the introduction and general use of a system of Romanization of the mandarin. Then also in a Romanization the Chinese can be developed by transfer in or near their original sound of words from any foreign tongue. Any one that has done anything at Romanization will see how useful it is and what an important part it would play in the transfer of words, proper names and others. If a Romanization was introduced then the Chinese language would become a rival of the English in its power to transfer words and naturalize them as her own, where with the character nothing satisfactory can be done at it, and hence the difficulties in regard to terminology which are now facing us.

To prepare for
personal
teachers.

It would also be very acceptable if the graduates of our schools would be fitted for personal teachers and proper amanuensis, for which a knowledge of

Romanization is so necessary, both for his preparation for the teacher's work and for transcribing purposes. It saves an immense lot of time to use Romanization with your teacher, and it would be invaluable to him if by learning his own tongue and the mandarin in general and if possible the dialects in a good Romanization, he knew what it is to learn the sounds of a new tongue, he would be then better fitted to teach and would be able to appreciate a sound and in various ways to be a better and real

teacher of his own dialect, which notably, now, none of them are. Also in study, especially for the itinerant missionary, the street preacher, or the medical missionary, it is of great advantage to have a knowledge of the general mandarin, and to this a general system giving in a consistent spelling all the sounds he will likely meet is of great advantage, and a generally accepted system for this purpose is much better, even if not so good for scientific purposes, and if this is a system especially for use among the natives and generally known by them, it is better even if it is not so scientifically accurate.

Helps the
itinerant
missionaries.

Those in charge of Bible distributors will find it a help, and when once introduced indispensable in this important part of our work. I knew an agent of a Bible Society in Shanghai who had as many as eight or ten native colporteurs in the Ningpo district, and they were all superintended from Shanghai in the midst of the work of the office in the Ningpo Romanization; all correspondence and direction was done directly with the natives. This can be also done as well in the mandarin Romanization, without which nothing of the kind can be done, as the character is too impracticable and impossible both for the foreigner and natives. But with a Romanization it is as easy and practicable as in English, and all in charge of native distributors should have them instructed in a good and if possible a general Romanization. These then are some of the minor reasons why in the mandarin district this matter of a Romanization should be taken up at once, a general system agreed on and its introduction made in every locality and in all spheres of our work. This is the more desirable since Romanization is learned so easily by the natives. I know one who now teaches school, who began first with Romanization, and this first because it was supposed he had not ability or energy to overcome the difficulties in learning the character, but in learning the Romanization it cultivated a taste; it was so easy as to encourage and also stirred

Helps the
Colporteur.

Easily learned.

his ambition to attack the character, and also gave him help in it by giving him the sounds of the characters as they were parallel to the Romanization of it, so he without urging went on, passed into character, studied and now is able to teach a day-school of small children in our Christian books. So easy is it to be learned and so valuable in practice.

Unlimited use. But while all this is agreed to it may be said,

“yes, but still its use is limited and always will be ; it cannot be generally used.” Supposing this were really so, yet the uses and necessities indicated are sufficient for all the effort necessary to put on it. Yet it is not so that its use is limited, and when once introduced it is no more limited than our own English. It is not too much to hope for ; certainly it is not impossible, and in some future day is very probable, especially if we all help as here suggested that China can have one romanized Bible for all her mandarin district, and intelligently read among 250 millions of her people. I confidently believe more. I can see no reason at all why in a reasonable period of historical development, for it thus must be developed, that one romanized Bible will be used in the entire middle kingdom, and certainly it is possible, and I am not without a good hope it may be that a Daily News published in Shanghai will be easily read in all parts of the empire, and will not look unlike the one we have. And it is no more impossible and just as probable as that a paper in English could be read around the world to those at the time when Augustine was missionary to England and Archbishop of Canterbury. The Romanization is as easily read as

Most practicable.

English, and it is as easily understood as the same sentences when heard in conversation. That so many do not understand it is because they have not used it, and it is also true that, in colloquial what cannot be understood from the romanized page is not properly understood, that is to say, if you are not able to understand the romanized colloquial books of the place you are in, you can be assured you have not mastered

the colloquial of that district, just as one would not be said to have mastered English if he could not read and understand the English Bible. What missionary in Ningpo would be considered to have mastered the dialect if he could not read the romanized Bible. And this holds good in mandarin as well as in the dialects or in our own English tongue. The reason in mandarin districts that so many are masters in their dialect and affirm they cannot understand the Romanization is simply they have never familiarized themselves with it, but knowing the dialect, a Romanization of it and books in it and the use of it could be easily learned in a short time. For example I know a missionary lady that without study of or a particle time spent in looking over the Romanization, began and taught a class in it without any inconvenience; new missionaries begin work in Ningpo in a couple of months; while their sisters in the mandarin district have not yet made a beginning, their trunks are not yet unpacked and the 214 radicals only half learned. It is very evident that for anyone familiar with any dialect the learning of the Romanization of it and the using of the Romanization in it is as simple a matter as it is in English, and it is just as practicable. In the telegraph it is just as intelligible as English, and for that purpose the Chinese romanized mandarin surpasses English as it is so very brief. A word in English is called ten letters. In mandarin I have telegraphed a whole sentence with those ten letters, and this not once but over and over again. Most practicable would it be if the Chinese government would take it up and introduce a Romanization in that service, which could be done in the shortest time.

ALL SHOULD HELP.

The Romanization of the mandarin being so important as shown above, in its several and immediate uses so easily learned, and so desirable and practicable in all our work in every locality, it would seem very desirable that all located in

any mandarin district should assist as far as possible in securing a uniform system of spelling, as this seems eminently practicable for all the mandarin district. A single system of spelling for all does not mean one system with so large a liberty that the one spelling answers for entirely different sounds. But one uniform system so comprehensive in the range of its initials and finals as to embrace all portions of the mandarin districts that contain variations of the mandarin of sufficient importance in practical use as to extent of district, and of a pure mandarin character of sound, to be taken note of and embodied in the list of standard and important general mandarin. A good basis for this general system is already gathered comprehensive enough to cover a third of the mandarin district, and containing initials and finals sufficient to give all the full and desirable sounds that are known to the human voice, and so is practically a complete list of the various initials and finals that will be met with in all this large mandarin district.

TO TABULATE THE SYLLABLES.

While this is so, and for a working basis sufficient, yet it is desirable that those in every important centre make lists of their special dialect of good and acceptable mandarin spelt as near as may be by the system generally adopted, and tabulate the sound gathered up. This, not only for use in the locality and in the work of that district, but, so the results of the tabulation of the sounds of such district may be sent to the central committee and embodied in this list of general mandarin, and if necessary so the system of spelling may be adjusted to the larger district and more accurate knowledge of the whole.

It is necessary to be observed that this list of sounds is different from a syllabary as urged upon and explained by Dr. M. at p. xv. of Intro. I would also urge the gathering

of a syllabary. All situated in large central districts should do this for the sake of the knowledge of the dialect in its written form of that district. Dr. M. gives a syllabary of several places in his Intro., which are very accurate and useful. But to do this best a consistent system of spelling the syllables as so gathered is necessary, for until the syllabary is arranged according to the spelling of its syllables it is not very manageable. Both of these then should be done in every large district of this immense mandarin portion of China. A syllabary should be gathered up in the character as far as possible. It may be so; in some districts there are syllables which have no well known or authorized character for them, if so then the Romanization alone will be best used, and all the words of a locality should be gathered up, and each arranged under its sound and the tone of each marked. And then all the different sounds of the locality, whether they have characters to write them or not, gathered and put into a consistent system and both syllabary and list of sounds arranged according to the system of general spelling adopted. This will make the Romanization of any locality an easy and definite matter, and with these syllabaries and carefully selected lists of sounds spelt according to a general system in the hands of the central committee would assist greatly in securing the best system and uniformity of action in every place. And these lists, added to those already given in Intro. to Mandarin Lessons, would be invaluable to students of the spoken tongue in every place, as well as promote a uniform spelling, which is so desirable and of first importance.

HELP OF THE TRANSLATORS.

It is desirable also that the translators, especially of the mandarin Bible, regard the necessities of a Romanization in fixing the character of their translation. A due regard to give that style which, if read, will be most generally under-

stood is all that may be particularly necessary, but this is necessary. A proper translation of the Mandarin Bible should be made to stand the test of being understood generally if read. This desirable object cannot be secured absolutely, but as far as possible it should be. Who has not felt how impracticable it is to read some parts of the Mandarin Bible in the congregation. So great is this difficulty that long readings in the pulpit of the Scripture lessons I have always omitted, even before the instructed congregation, and if done it is always with unsatisfactory results; except it may be to the very few who are very familiar with the Bible. Attention in the translation should therefore be given to the character of the translation that when read (as far as a faithful translation will admit) it will be understood in any locality, and this can better be secured, because the idiom does not differ so much in any part of China, and when the local sounds are given it can be equally understood in any place. And if it can be understood when read a Romanization of it will be equally understood and practicable. So then translators observing especially this one point can secure, to a great extent, the best advantage in a translation for the Romanization of it.

This should also be observed by those translating into mandarin other books of whatever class. Hymns especially should be translated and written with reference to their being understood by the hearer or the reader of it in a Romanization. This should be observed in all translations and works in the mandarin. To secure this, distinctively book terms should be avoided and those words, and the characters for them, used which are most generally known. It is, as a rule, best to take it that in our Churches the characters and words used in the mandarin Bible will be best and most easily and generally understood. So translations of any work or the words of any writing, as far as consistent with the nature of the case, should be conformed to the words, characters and style of the Mandarin

Bible. In this way will be secured uniformity of style, the use of a limited number of characters, and thus the reading and hearing understandingly will be best secured, and that form of mandarin best suited to its Romanization adopted. It is in these ways the translators of our Bible and all other translators and authors of mandarin books can help in this great matter of a simple mandarin, easily understood when read in any place, and practical when romanized by the general system in any locality. All should observe these considerations who have anything to do with the translation and publication of anything in mandarin, as in our Sunday School Lessons, which, as a rule, when only heard, cannot be generally understood, and so far as they are thus, they would be impracticable in a Romanization. *As a rule when the style of the mandarin is so bookish or classical, and in such unfamiliar book characters so as not to be easily understood when read it should not be used as a proper style for books in our work, either in character or Romanization.* What can be understood with the ear when read will be, as a rule, understood with the eye in a Romanization. And as good mandarin, which can be understood when heard and read in a Romanization can be used, and much of this style abounds in the Mandarin Bible and other books, attention should be paid to it that as far as possible this easy and understood style become universal. This attention to the character and style of the mandarin we use in the Bible and all our work can be best attained, and what will be most practical as far as our evangelistic work is concerned is for the translators of our Mandarin Bible to pay particular regard to the style of our Bible as suited to be read in the congregation and taught among all the members, and in other mandarin books, for the style and characters to be used, be that of the style and characters of our Mandarin Bible as far as possible. There are certain portions of our Mandarin Bible that are models of what the mandarin we use in our Bible and

Christian books should be. These special and best models with reference to their being generally understood and not with reference to their agreement to the easy or high classical style, should be made uniform in all the Bible, and the committee of translators should see that the translations of the several parts agree in this particular and not parts of the same chapter, and even verses, in the two styles of easy and acceptable mandarin and high classical styles. In writing hymns especially should this be observed. We have mandarin hymns that are acceptable models as to their easy style in being understood when read or sung in the congregation, or when used in a Romanization. This in hymns is especially desirable, as the use of the high classical or even easy book style is especially impracticable in the congregation, and however it may offend the classical ear, the thing of first importance in a hymn is its being understood when heard read or sung. While this is difficult to secure, in all instances, yet we have models where it is reached especially in didactic hymns, and it should be the chief aim in every instance, even at the expense of offending the hyper-critic of the classical school. We in hymns sing unto the Lord from the heart and with the understanding, and not to the critics, either foreign or Chinese. It will be a great day in the congregations of China, especially of the mandarin districts, when the hymns made to suit a pedantic taste be banished. When we have an acceptable mandarin style easily understood why not use it? It needs to be observed that we plead not for no style whatever in our Bible and hymns and other books, but for that which we in English consider the most desirable in style, perspicuity, not the old classical or easy book but the highest and best mandarin style as spoken among the people and well understood.

SCHOOLS AND TEXT BOOKS.

Those engaged in school work can help by trying to introduce and cultivate in schools of all grades that best and most

acceptable mandarin, purest in sound and most perfect in form. This can be done by making the best styles of colloquial mandarin a study as well as by discarding all books of the classical style. How very trying to one's patience and how absurd and wrong it is to put a school book, gotten up in our own tongue, in the easiest and simplest style to teach the young, but translated into a style which is not only not good easy mandarin, but difficult book style, and abounding in unfamiliar characters that the scholars of many years in the schools cannot read. How absurd to have a child's paper abounding with such a style that old students can't read, when if it was in easy mandarin it would be accessible to all; not only does this style abound in our Church papers, but our tract societies and those in charge of our text books insist that even arithmetics be put in a classical style. Such books of course are not practicable in a Romanization, as they are not even in character. How much then these societies and all those in charge of schools could help our evangelistic work if they would only insist on and use a style easily learned and understood in all the work. A proper education in our Christian schools will or should gradually cultivate a standard of good easy mandarin that in the music of it, its beauty and expression will be unsurpassed, easily and generally understood from the platform and pulpit, and as practicable in a Romanization as our own English. All can help in every locality by introducing and cultivating and using that style of mandarin which is more nearly conformed to the general and best mandarin, and in every way to try to control, and if possible overcome that indifference to, and ignorance of, using different words for the same meaning, or pronouncing the same word differently. This should be fought against in schools, especially of the higher grade schools, but much can also be done by introducing the Romanization in our work that has been carefully romanized in the best form and then try to get the natives to conform their pro-

nunciation and use of words to the style of the book. This they will naturally do if they have the books. This needs especially to be observed in Nanking, where for many reasons the tongue is indefinite in some respects, perhaps more than any other locality. They seem incapable of distinguishing the initial l and n, and yet they at times use the n, but when they do are unconscious of it. Then the final g is generally used, but it depends upon connection and euphony if used or not. Then there is the interchange of the use of ruh and yuh, and the same man will pronounce the same word sometimes with r and at others the y, and some folks raised in the city scarcely if ever use the yuh, yet of course it is best to learn and use discreetly both the l and n, the final n and ng, the ruh and the yuh. Then in the city there are the sounds of those coming from distant places, especially Hupeh and the north, but it is best to use neither of these but the purer southern dialect, which experience has shown to be true what Dr. M. says in Intro., p. ix., "Southern mandarin is more widely used and is spoken by a larger number of people than northern mandarin." Notwithstanding these and all the difficulties found in the various localities, yet it is not impracticable to choose the best pronunciation and keep the language of all your work in schools or Churches of a good general type of colloquial mandarin. With care and united action, and especially with the faithful use of a good Romanization a good result within the influence of our work could be attained in the difficult task of developing and beautifying their already wonderful and powerful spoken tongue.

THE DIALECTS.

In this matter also those who are engaged in romanizing the dialects can render material help in trying to relieve as far as possible this one difficulty in Romanization of the Chinese, because of the many dialects. This can be done by, if possible, studying our mandarin dialect and conforming as far as possible to it, so

that the differences will be as few as possible. Every locality has to do the best it can in romanizing its own for the lack of knowledge of any other. But it is hoped that now we are able to give anyone a pretty good idea of our mandarin as is seen in the above tables, and with but little trouble such a knowledge of the mandarin, as tabulated, could be got as to guide to a good harmony in many instances in the romanizing of the dialects, and with this, if in romanizing the dialects the language chosen would be as far as practicable that of our best form of mandarin easily understood, say as the style of our revised mandarin Bible will be, then the gap between our mandarin and any of the dialects would be greatly diminished, without interfering with the clearness of the style or its practical use in any locality. I am quite sure if care was taken in the romanizing and care in the style of the language, to have all conformed as far as practicable to the Romanization and style of the mandarin all would be wonderfully surprised what a great likeness would be between them. I have never seen any Romanizations of the dialects of a familiar passage of Scripture or hymn, however badly it may be defaced by diacritical and tone marks, but that I have been able to make out considerable of it, and this when no care had been taken with the dialect to make it general or in the least conformed to the mandarin. But if care was taken I am sure the differences could be reduced greatly. So in this, those working in the dialects, either introducing a Romanization, or applying one introduced, can help us and the cause of Romanization much in these and other ways I will not now mention.

THE HELP OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

If all in every place thus in all ways lend a helping hand the committee will be able, by the time the Mandarin Bible is revised, to have ready a system and secure its Romanization in the best and generally accepted form. The Bible societies can then be asked for their assistance, as all will be done by united action. This generally accepted form of the Romanization, also,

will not change the form of the Bible as revised in any particular, of word or construction, but simply in romanizing it, as it stands, to suit the needs of the mandarin districts, in as few different editions as is necessary, to suit the various mandarin centres as explained above, and with as few changes in each as possible, and all romanized according to the one general system and the principles agreed on by the committee, with the consensus of opinion of all. With such unanimity of action there is no doubt the Bible societies will lend all the aid necessary to give to these millions of the mandarin district the Bible in a form that will be easily accessible to the most ignorant and down trodden of the people, in the same sense that this is true in English or other tongues, which in character it is not, and in the nature of the case never can be, even in the mandarin district where the mandarin character goes so far, and is thought by some to be so practicable.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

The immense value by such co-operation and united action for these ends suggested to our evangelistic work, and eventually to the kingdom and people of China on that day she adopts her spoken tongue and uses it in a practically written form in all the land, can be easily seen by those of us who know the power of a language in an easy written form to unify a nation and build up a great and homogeneous people.

It will now be clear in the matter presented in this imperfect way in this pamphlet that a new and living way is opened up in all China, but especially in the mandarin districts of it to help first in a thorough and complete evangelization of the whole people down to the most humble peasant. And second to ameliorate the multitudinous and wonderful people by restoring to its proper place that which they are so proud of themselves, the spoken language of their flowery kingdom and making it a practical instrument in all public and private walks

of life, even as our English is to us, and in the same way by writing it in an alphabetic form.

It is true that in this we make a death blow at their worshiped character and idolized classical style. But we replace it by more than double, and when it is over and they come to themselves, they will no more remember the anguish at giving up the idols of their fossilized character and books for the excellency of the new and life giving way. The language of China is not in its books but in its spoken tongue, especially in the best forms of its mandarin dialect as found in the various great centres of the country and heard in their marts and homes. It is this we must bring out and make a practical living thing to them, and then no doubt they will be as surprised as the island cannibal when he first sees his rude tongue looking him in the face and standing out before the eye as his speech does to the ear, and this not another tongue as in the character of the book, but the same language in which he was born. This new field then we should cultivate, even at the risk of losing the character and the terse and beautiful book style, and let the living people of the coming new and regenerated China have their own beautiful and unsurpassed spoken tongue in a practical and living form, and this can be and only can be in the writing and using their spoken language in a proper, simple and comprehensive romanized form.

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